ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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The Barrett Company

Chemical Department

17 Battery Place — New York, N. Y.

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TO SHOW OUR INDUSTRIAL INDEPENDENCE.

The resourcefulness of American chemists will be shown at the Grand Central Palace in September. New products and new industries will be seen there. Not only will the leading chemists be there, but the executives of the great manufacturing concerns which are active in producing the arms, machines and products with which the war is being fought out in Europe on the most gigantic scale the world has ever known, the financiers who are backing these industries upon which the future of America depends, and the military leaders who must use all these resources will attend from day to day. The exhibits are sure to renew confidence in the ability of American scientists to meet the crisis.

The Third National Exposition of Chemical Industries promises to be the most interesting and most successful yet undertaken. The oils and gases used in trench warfare, the electrolytic soda industry, the cellulose trade, the photographic film used in motion pictures, and new processes in textile dyeing will be shown.

The remarkable productions of the Edison laboratories, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., The Barrett Company, the Newport Chemical Works, Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Merck & Co., the National Aniline and Chemical Co., Corning Glass Works, Madero Bros., the Japanese chemicals and dyes imported by the Takamine Laboratory of Tokio and New York, and the intermediates and dyes with which the business world is becoming more and more familiar as that new American industry develops, can all be seen at one time this fall in one great building in New York City. The exhibit will be an education and a pastime and will illustrate an important era in the progress of this country toward industrial independence.

CHEMICAL WEALTH IN LAKE WATERS

By J. W. Beckman

The most noted example of an inland sea in the United States is the one in Utah. This lake contains practically the same salts as occur in the waters of the ocean, only at a much higher degree of concentration.

Further West, in the States of Oregon and California, there are a number of lakes of various sizes, containing waters in some cases heavily charged with valuable salts readily recoverable. Especially noticeable among these are the Searles Lake, in the lower part of California, and Owens Lake and Mono Lake, in the eastern part of California. These lake waters contain considerable quantities of sodium carbonate, which is used in the households, as well as industries. The borax content of these waters is also considerable and offers a readily available source for this salt. Some potash is recovered, and a great quantity of common table salt is also obtainable from these lake waters.

The origin of these salts is in many cases hard to trace. In some cases they are undoubtedly due to an arm of the ocean becoming land-locked and the water gradually evaporating, producing concentrated salt solutions; but since in some there are present salts which do not occur in the ocean waters it has to be assumed

that these salts have been leached out from the surroundings, in most cases high mountain ranges.

The war, with its accompanying high prices for chemicals, has brought these lake waters to the attention of the American Chemical Society, and plants are already established and are being established on the edges of these lakes where, through solar evaporation as well as artificially, various salts are separated from each other and obtained in marketable condition.

A remarkable incident with these waters is the fact that they seem to be continuously fed from subterranean sources, since they maintain practically a uniform concentration of salt solutions. The natural evaporation, which takes place from the surface of the lakes during the hot, dry summer season, does not seem to materially vary the salt percentage in the lake waters.

The waters of these lakes belong to the people of the United States and whoever places a pipe-line to the edge of the water and pumps the water out of them has the right to the salt contents of the same, without any further cost.

TAX ON PROPRIETARIES REDUCED.

The action of the Senate Finance Committee in reducing the proposed tax on proprietary medicines, perfumery and cosmetics from five per cent. to two per cent. will be apestimated by Treasury statisticians as the difference this preciated by the manufacturers. The loss of $10,000,000, reduction will mean in total revenue, will be made up probably by a larger excess profits tax.

In reality the Government loses nothing. Manufacturers of proprietary medicines and perfumery have invested at least $10,000,000 in Liberty bonds and they will be called upon to pay an excess profits tax and a dozen other taxes under the proposed bill. The reason given for the reduction in the tax was to relieve business from the burden because it was understood the tax could not be passed on to the public and would fall upon manufacturers and dealers.

IMPORTS STEADILY GROWING.

The total imports of drugs, chemicals and dyes for the nine months ending with March were valued at $86,700,000. This sum exceeds the total value of the imports for the corresponding nine months in 1914 which are given as $68,800,000 by the National City Bank. They fell off in 1915 and increased slightly in 1916 when they totalled $69,400,000.

Over 40,000,000 pounds of licorice root, 36,000,000 pounds of gum and 47,000,000 pounds of quebracho extract are among the imports. The shellac imports amounted to 25,000,000 pounds valued at $5,000,000. Camphor imports were close to 7,000,000 pounds valued at $2,400,000. The colors and dyes were valued at $2,415.000. Potash imported amounted to 9,700,000 pounds valued at nearly $1,300,000.

Most of these figures were exceeded in 1914 and in 1915. Imports of shellac, however, have increased each year since 1914. This is also true of gum camphor.

U. S. EXHIBITS AT JAPAN'S EXPOSITION.

Japan is to hold a drug and chemical exposition at Tokio in September. All branches of the industry will be represented. Many chemical products made in America will be shown, such as caustic soda, bleaching powder, phenol and bromides. The Takamine Laboratory will have charge of the exhibits of the United States chemical houses which it represents in Japan. Among the American companies that will be represented are the Hooker Electrochemical Company, Dow Chemical Company, Parke, Davis and Company, J. P. Devine Company, the Arthur Colton Company, Johnson and Johnson, and the Radium Chemical Company of Pittsburgh.

FOUGERA CASE BEFORE APPELLATE JUDGES.

The controversy between leading houses in the drug trade, dealing in patent medicines, and the Department of Health of the City of New York, was submitted to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court last week. The controversy arose with the passing by the Board of Health of two local ordinances requiring before patent medicines or proprietaries could be "held, sold, or offered for sale" within the City of New York, that the ingredients contained therein must be disclosed in English names on the container of the medicine, or the names of the ingredients submitted to the Department of Health.

H. Planten & Son, Charles N. Crittenton Company and E. Fougera & Company, Inc., began proceedings more than a year ago to prevent the enforcement of these ordinances. Charles M. Russell of 50 Church Street, counsel for Fougera & Co., was unable to make the oral argument when the case came up on June 12, and George W. Wickersham representing H. Planten & Son and the Charles N. Crittenton Company outlined the contentions of the plaintiffs. He held that the ordinance must be held invalid as conflicting with the Federal and State Constitutions, with the Food and Drugs Act of Congress, and as entirely unauthorized by the powers accorded to the Department of Health.

Attorney John F. O'Brien of the Corporation Counsel's office, acting for the Board of Health, referred to the case of Savage vs. Jones as sustaining the position of the Department of Health, and asserted that it was not necessary for the manufacturers of the world to come into New York to sell their product, and if they did come here they must comply with the rules and regulations of the Department of Health of the City of New York, whatever the nature of such requirements as fixed by ordinance.

EARNINGS OF THE BARRETT COMPANY.

The Barrett Co., reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1917, gross income from all sources $1,575,901; net income $590,338; net profits $544,759; total net profits $544.831; surplus after dividends $212,802.

The balance sheet as of April 1, 1917, shows cash and cash items of $1,190,844; surplus of $4,745,999, and total assets and liabilities of $37,795,033.

The Barrett Co., has declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 a share on its common and preferred stocks. The common dividend is payable July 2 to holders of record June 20, and the preferred dividend is payable July 16 to holders of record June 30.

STATE LIQUOR TAX ON PHARMACISTS.

The Excise Department of the State of New York has issued the following notice to pharmacists regarding the liquor license necessary under the law:

Albany, June 1, 1917.

Dear Sir: Your attention is called to the fact that the Liquor Tax Law of the State of New York imposes a tax upon the business of trafficking in liquors by a licensed pharmacist, which liquors can be sold only upon the written prescription of a regularly licensed physician, signed by such physician, which prescription shall state the date of the prescription, the name of the person for whom prescribed, and which shall be preserved by the pharmacist, pasted in a book kept for that purpose, and be but once filled, and which liquors shall not be drunk on the premises where sold or in any building or grounds connected therewith. The payment of such tax also gives the holder of the certificate issued upon such payment, the right to sell alcohol for medicinal or mechanical purposes without a prescription, except during prohibited hours.

This Department is informed that you are engaged in business as a pharmacist and have not taken out the necessary certificate to entitle you to so traffic in liquors and have not paid the tax imposed by law.

Under an amendment to the Liquor Tax Law, which is effective from this date, the consents of property owners

within three hundred feet are no longer required as a condition of such traffic in liquors.

Your attention is also called to the fact that the Liquor Tax Law prescribes severe penalties for selling liquors in any manner contrary to the provisions of the law, which include fine and imprisonment, and, in the case of a pharmacist, the revocation of his license as a pharmacist.

You can procure a liquor tax certificate from the County Treasurer of your county upon making a proper application upon blanks which will be furnished by him, and paying the moderate fee fixed by Law.

Your attention is called to this matter in order that, if the information we have is correct, you may have an opportunity to comply with the law, which all pharmacists selling liquor upon physicians' prescriptions, or alcohol for medicinal or mechanical purposes, are expected to do at once.

HERBERT S. SISSON,
State Commissioner of Excise.

PROVIDES FOR USE OF GERMAN PATENTS

The sections of the Adamson bill which permit American manufacturers to use German patents and processes for making drugs, dyes and chemicals are as follows:

"Any citizen of the United States or any corporation organized within the United States who desires to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, or to carry on, or cause to be carried on, a process under any patent owned by an enemy may apply to the Federal Trade Commission for a license; and said commission is hereby authorized to grant such a license, non-exclusive or exclusive, as it shall deem best, provided it be of opinion that such grant is for the public welfare and that the applicant is able and intends in good faith to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, the machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or to carry on, or cause to be carried on, the process. The Federal Trade Commission may prescribe the conditions of this license and the rules and regulations under which it may be granted and the fee which shall be charged therefor, * * * "

The law provides that the licensee shall deposit with the Government a 5 per cent. royalty on the sale of all articles manufactured under the patent, which will be made the basis of a judicial settlement after the war of the indebtedness of the licensee to the foreign patent owner. The clause which provides for the continuation of the manufacturing privilege after the war is as follows:

"If suit is brought as above provided the court may, at any time, terminate the license, and may, in such event, issue an injunction to restrain the licensee from further infringement, or the court, in case the licensee, prior to suit, shall have made investment of capital based on possession of the license, may continue the license for such period and upon such terms and with such royalties as it shall find to be just and reasonable."

BIDS FOR GLYCERIN AND ALCOHOL.

Washington, D. C., June 19—The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, of the Navy Department, is inviting proposals for the supply of 3,500 wine gallons of glycerin, chemically pure, grade 1, in 5-gallon cans, cased, 10 gallons to a case (Stock No. 51G2), to be delivered at the Brooklyn navy yard, within 45 days after date of contract or bureau order; 100,000 wine gallons of alcohol, in tank cars, each containing about 8,000 gallons (Stock No. 52A2), to be delivered at the Norfolk navy yard, Portsmouth, Va.; 200,000 gallons of coal tar, to be delivered at the navy yard, Philadelphia; and 25,000 gallons of turpentine, in tank cars (Stock No. 52T15), to be delivered at the Norfolk navy yard, Portsmouth, Va.

Bids for these supplies are to be opened at 10 a. m., June 26. Bidders are required to state the name and address of the manufacturer and the exact location of the manufactured stock.

POOLING OF SHIPMENTS URGED.

As part of the campaign to bring about more efficient use of the carrying capacity of freight cars, the Transportation Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad is distributing, through Station Agents on all portions of its Lines, copies of the Special Circular, relating to this subject, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture, in the Circular, urges the pooling and consolidation of shipments, in order to make up full carloads.

CONTROVERSY OVER NATURAL DYES BRINGS REPLY FROM WAR DEPARTMENT.

Quartermaster General Says No Specifications Are Issued Covering Specific Dyes—Experience of J. S. Young & Co., With Quartermaster at Philadelphia.

In reply to an inquiry made by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS concerning the discrimination in favor of coal tar dyes and the ban against vegetable dyes at the office of the depot quartermaster in Philadelphia, the Quartermaster General's office in Washington states there are "no specifications issued by the Quartermaster General of the Army covering the specific kind of dye to use in cotton and wool materials purchased:"

In an interview published in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS June 16, C. R. Delaney, of J. S. Young & Co., manufacturers of vegetable dyes at Hanover, Pa., said the United States Army had put a ban on the use of vegetable dyes for khaki. "We have recently been in correspondence with the War Department," he said, "asking whether our materials could be specified for the dyeing of khaki cloth, and we are informed by the office of the depot quartermaster, Philadelphia, 'We require the use of coal tar dyes instead of vegetable dyes.' We wonder why the discrimination is practiced against the manufacturers of vegetable dyes."

Mr. Delaney has furnished DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS with extracts from the correspondence which took place between J. S. Young & Company and the Depot Quartermaster at Philadelphia, as follows:

"On April 28th we wrote to the Quartermaster advising him that we were makers of natural yellow dyestuffs and requesting that specifications be sent to our company covering the tests. These were very kindly forwarded to us. Then on May 10th we wrote a letter from which the following is an excerpt:

"'We note that one of your specifications for cotton cloths calls for treatment with muriatic acid and sodium hypochlorite. We regret to say that there are no yellow vegetable extracts that will withstand these tests. However, there is an enormous amount of khaki cloth manufactured from our materials, namely, extracts of quercitron and flavine, for which we are headquarters. These stand the army specifications for light, soaping and washing. Inasmuch as the quercitron extract is a product of the United States, and we have two very large plants making same practically continuously, we venture to take the liberty of suggesting that should any of your contractors be inclined to use fustic extract that you would suggest to them quercitron extract, which is not so generally known, but which is more largely used among those dyers who are familiar with wood extract dyeing, to be used in place of the more expensive imported Fustic.'

"Reply to this was made on the 14th by the Quartermaster as follows:

"'1. Reference to your letter of the 10th instant, you are informed that the canvas for tentage is dyed to a khaki color by the use of chrome and iron.

"'2. The cotton uniform cloth is mostly dyed with sulphur colors.'

"We replied thanking the Quartermaster for the information, on May 17th advising that one of the firms that he had advised us about were large consumers of ours for quercitron bark extract which they were using entirely in place of fustic, which they formerly used. We then asked where we could find out who were dyeing or finishing the woolen goods for shirting, that our material was more particularly desirable for woolen goods than for cotton, and much to our astonishment, on May 19th we received a letter in which the following statement was made under the subject of woolen materials:

"'We require the use of coal tar dyes, however, instead of vegetable dyes.'

"We replied on May 23rd as follows:

"'We note that you require the use of coal tar dyes instead of vegetable dyes, and we would respectfully ask whether this is obligatory for the reason that in England, quercitron bark extract which we manufacture in this country, is used for the dyeing of khaki shades on wool,

and when the requirements are no greater than the Government specifications for woolen cloth, viz. the soap, soda and lighe fastness, the quercitron colors should be thoroughly acceptable.

"'At any rate, we as manufacturers of quercitron bark extract in enormous quantities, infinitely greater than the production of many of the coal tar dyes, are vitally interested in knowing whether our material may not be specified in place of fustic or the coal tar dyes, and we write to ask to whom we might apply for further information in connection with this.

"'At the same time, if we are not again troubling you too much, might we ask where we can secure the oleine soap, army issue, mentioned in the specifications that you have so kindly forwarded to us?

"'To give you some idea as to the fastness of some of our extracts, we dye them in a boiling soap solution, but we have been using Ivory soap, which we understand is not as drastic as the special soap issued to the Army.

"'Later, under date of May 28th we received a letter reading as follows:

"'1. In response to yours of the 19th inst. you are informed that the Department does not specify any particular kind of dyestuffs and therefore your request that quercitron bark extract be incorporated in the specifications cannot be granted.

"'2. The dyestuffs have to stand the same test as that applied to the standard sample under which they must show no greater variation. If you will submit a sample of the cloth to this depot dyed with your extract a test will be made thereon and report made to you.'

"In the meantime we had written a letter to the *Philadelphia Press* which they did not publish as far as our knowledge goes, excerpts from which appeared in the *Philadelphia Ledger*. We do not desire to be involved in any controversy concerning this matter, but are looking for justice as manufacturers of dyewood extracts.

It is our opinion that the manufacturers of dyewood extracts have done more for the dyeing industry in the past two years by far than the artificial color industry has.

"Our business has been going along in its usual way—not attracted by the enormous profits held out to the new aniline concerns, but endeavoring to get business in a legitimate manner.

"However, in the June 9th number of the *Textile World Journal* quoting a speech made by Secretary Redfield on May 25th in Washington, we were astounded when we read Mr. Redfield's remarks. First of all he stated that we had no dyestuff industry in this country prior to the War and secondly he held up to the view of the assembled editors that the osage orange, formerly not used at all because of its lack of value, but now manufactured by one concern (whose output is actively marketed by a firm of jobbers with a first-class press bureau) is used to the extent of four hundred short tons a month for producing a good yellow dye. Inasmuch as the peel of black oak bark last year for making a very much better yellow dye was between fifty and fifty-six thousand tons or more than ten times the amount of the osage orange, we would like to know what earthly use the Department of Commerce and Labor is as far as acquainting the people of this country with the magnitude of its indigenous industry."

MAKING EXPLOSIVES FROM A FLOWER.

The munitions output of India has in two years been increased a thousandfold, mainly through the discovery that one of India's commonest blossoms, the flower of the mahua tree, contains acetone in quantity. When the war broke out acetone, which forms the chief ingredient of cordite, was extracted mainly from wood, maize and starch; and the British admiralty erected a great factory for the process of acetone recovery from starch, says the *Scientific American*.

English scientists in Hyderabad discovered that the mahua flowers contained acetone in larger proportions than it is found in any other vegetable substance—that this inoffensive bloom was ten times richer in the material in question than any known wood. In fact, the director-general of ordnance for India reports that the mahua is by all odds the best source of acetone known.

NEW DYE FOR BROWN AND GOLD SHADES IS MADE BY BOILING MAPLE LEAVES

Patent is Granted to Mrs. Edith O. MacDonald of St. Regis Falls, N. Y.—Colors Fast to Light, Washing and Peroxide of Hydrogen.

A patent for a new dye has been granted to Mrs. Edith O. MacDonald of St. Regis Falls, N. Y. The dye was submitted to Dr. Thomas H. Norton, who made several tests and pronounced it a valuable addition to the American products which are making the United States independent of Germany. G. H. Bruce, 320 Broadway, New York, became interested and organized a company capitalized at $500,000. Plants will be erected in sections of the country where hard wood is abundant because the dye is made from the leaves of hard wood trees. It is made by boiling maple leaves after they have turned in the fall.

In speaking of the success of the process, Mr. Bruce said:

"By the use of different mordants, such as ammonium acetate, an acid and glauber salt, blue stone, cream of tartar, alum, sulphuric acid, copperas and tartar; chrome, chrome and tartar; chrome, tartar and copperas bath; chrome, tannin and copperas bath, afterwards chromed; tannin, copperas and whiting, every conceivable shade of brown and gold are produced, some shades not heretofore approached. The color is mixed with water, hot or cold, and is absolutely fast.

"In tests for fastness exposure to light and sun for six weeks, two hours in clear ammonia, clear peroxide of hydrogen, pressed wet, pressed dry, steamed one hour, boiled three hours, washing with soap, twenty-four hours in cold water, and various trials none of them affected in the slightest degree the fastness.

"The dye can be applied with equal success in silks, satins, feathers, wools, leather and cotton. The true khaki color can be secured and silk manufacturers favor it because of the added weight it gives."

CHEMICAL EXPOSITION EXPANDING RAPIDLY

The Third National Exposition of Chemical Industries to be held at the Grand Central Palace, New York, during the week of September 24, is rapidly expanding under the activities of an advisory committee composed of Chas. H. Herty, Chairman, Raymond F. Bacon, L. H. Baekeland, Henry B. Faber, Colin G. Fink, Bernhard C. Hesse, A. D. Little, R. P. Perry, Wm. Cooper Procter, E. F. Roeber, G. W. Thompson, T. B. Wagner, Utley Wedge and M. C. Whitaker. The managers Charles F. Roth and F. W. Payne, report that the exhibits will be more numerous than last year. At the close of the exposition last year much of the space available on two floors was reengaged by exhibitors for this year. These floors are now completely taken and the greater part of the available space on the third floor.

A great section of exhibits showing the industrial opportunities in the South, including its raw materials, will be known as the "Southern Opportunity Section." A "Paper and Pulp Industry Section" has been provided and many elaborate exhibits are in preparation for the members of the Technical Association of Pulp and Paper Industry who are to visit the exposition. Other exhibits will be of interest to men from the Rubber and Textile Industries. Many more dyestuffs companies have engaged space to exhibit their products. Some of the chemical and allied industry companies have so expanded their operations in the past year and their products have become so numerous that they require additional space to make an adequate showing.

The Bureau of Commercial Economics at Washington is preparing many of the motion picture films that will be shown at the Exposition, and exhibitors have now in preparation pictures showing phases of their work in the manufacture of their products. These will be of great interest, as many of the processes have been photographed for the first time. The program of speakers has not yet been announced, but it will include many industrial leaders.

The exposition is this year using a very attractive poster stamp, that was obtained by a competition entered into by the students of poster designing at Cooper Union.

CHEMISTS OPPOSE USE OF HEROIN

The American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists voted against the use of heroin in medicinal preparations at the closing session of its annual convention at Atlantic City. The resolution follows:

Whereas, it is in the public interest to discourage and discontinue the use of narcotic drugs so far as it may be compatible with the legitimate and necessary service of the medical practitioner; and whereas the narcotic drug heroin may generally be eliminated from medicinal preparations and a satisfactory drug used; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists hereby recommends to its members and manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations generally the discouragement of such use of heroin in medicinal preparations as may tend to encourage drug addiction; and be it further

Resolved. That this association recommends that a careful scientific and accurate investigation be made during this coming year of the extent and conditions of the use of heroin as a means of narcotic addiction.

The convention placed itself on record also against any tax upon medicines; for the suspension of product patents held by alien enemies; for the drafting of sound and effective narcotic legislation and for the creation of a pharmaceutical corps for the United States Army.

The convention further recommended that the subject of drug addiction "be considered exhaustively and scientificially by the United States Public Health Service, believing that such an impartial and thorough investigation is a necessary condition to the drafting of sound, effective and equitable narcotic legislation, especially in view of the fact that the care and treatment of the unfortunate so addicted is the most important problem awaiting solution in the field of narcotic legislation and the present information thereon is limited and the present opinions are diverse.

The convention directed the appointment of a special committee to take up with the proper national and State legislative bodies the question of legislation to permit the substitution of denatured for grain alcohol in many medicinal preparations with a view of decreasing the expense of manufacture and the cost of the same to the public.

French Lick Springs was selected for next year's convention. Officers were elected as follows:

President, Dr. W. C. Abbott, Chicago; first vice-president, Henry Noonan of the Drug Products Co., 45 West Fourth Street, New York; second vice-president, G. C. Pratt, Philadelphia; secretary-treasurer, Dr. C. H. Searle, Chicago; directors, J. W. Haynie, Columbus, O.; B. L. Maltbie, Newark; F. L. H. Nason, Boston, and E. S. Holt, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

VALUABLE GERMAN INDIGO PATENT

The question of using German patents for drugs, dyes and chemicals is discussed by the *New York Times* in an article referring particularly to indigo, concerning which product it says:

"It is rather a large question which is opened up in the contention to suspend German patents during the war. Stress is laid by physicians on salvarsan and neosalvarsan, but the matter will reach beyond that to a number of chemical and other preparations, including dyes. One of the latter is synthetic indigo. It appears that there are three preparations of this artificial indigo. On two of them the patents have lapsed and the substances are now being made in quantities of over half a ton a day by one factory in Michigan. The third, which is said to be the best of the lot, cannot be made here while the Germant patent holds.

"There are likewise a number of other valuable German patents which cannot now be availed of, but which could be profitably utilized if permitted by law. There is precedent for such action, Great Britain having almost since the beginning of the war taken steps to make use of German patents. In cases of this kind provision is made for accounting after the war to the owners of the patents for a percentage of profits. But, even though this result is not taken into account, the use of the patents is likely to end in new industries being established which will persist after peace comes. And there is always the chance, especially in this country, that any process taken up and worked is apt to be improved on and short cuts to results obtained."

PROPOSALS FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES ARE SUBJECT TO STRICT CONDITIONS

Instructions to Manufacturers Issued by the Field Medical Supply Depot, U. S. Army, Explain Requirements Affecting Contracts—Right to Increase or Decrease Orders.

The Field Medical Supply Depot, United States Army, Washington, has issued a statement of the conditions under which bids for supplies will be received and contracts made for future delivery. In view of the great quantities of pharmaceutical products, that will be needed and the fact that proposals have just been requested for early shipment of items prepared under the advice and supervision of the Committee selected at the recent conference of pharmaceutical manufacturers to represent their interests, the instructions to bidders are here given in full:

1. Proposals will be received for one or more of the items specified.

2. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids or any part thereof; also, in accepting a bid, to order less quantities of any or all items than those specified, or, with the bidder's consent, greater quantities, not exceeding, however, in any one item, an increase of 50 per cent; in case of a contract, the Government reserves the right to increase or decrease, not exceeding 50 per cent, ten days before completion of delivery.

3. The NET price is to be stated, per bottle, pound, or other unit, as indicated after each item, after all deductions for cash or any discount.

4. The price is to include all necessary bottles, tins, cartons, boxes, packings, etc., and delivery at this depot free of all transportation charges. The containers and packings are to be new, and of uniform and appropriate make and size. All packing boxes and crates to be made from seven-eighth-inch material (finished size.) When articles are ordered from non-resident dealers, they should be shipped by the shortest route and be plainly addressed: FIELD MEDICAL SUPPLY DEPOT, U. S. ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., and a memorandum invoice showing the number and date of the purchase order, and the contents of the shipment, should be forwarded in time to reach this depot in advance of the goods. Each shipping package must be marked with the number of the purchase order, the name of the contractor, and a list showing the exact contents of the package; these marks are necessary for identification.

5. Articles bought on sample must be equal to it. The quality and character of preliminary samples will be ascertained by such tests as the Government may choose, conducted by its officers. The quality and character of all articles delivered under awards made on this circular will be ascertained by similar tests of samples taken by the Government at random from lots delivered. Drugs and medicines for which a standard is established by the latest edition of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia must be in accordance therewith. Other articles must conform to the specifications. All articles will be subject to rigid inspection before acceptance.

6. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign production and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal.

7. Each proposal should give the place of business and post-office address of the bidder, with County, State, or Territory, and should be signed by the bidder with his usual signature in full.

8. A proposal by a person who affixes to his signature the word "president," "secretary," "agent," or other designation without disclosing his principal, is the proposal of the individual. That by a corporation should be signed with the name of the corporation, followed by the signature of the president, secretary, or other person authorized to bind it in the matter. That by a firm should be signed with the firm name by one of the members of the firm.

9. No erasures, alterations, or additions should be made in the specifications. Bidders may submit alternative proposals or make explanations by letter filed with their proposals or in the blank spaces on the latter. Prices quoted opposite the articles without qualification or remark will be understood as for the identical article listed.

10. Bidders must state the time when they propose to make deliveries on each and every item.

11. When the amount accepted under any bid exceeds $500, and delivery thereunder is not to be immediate, the bidder will be required to enter into a formal contract, and in proper cases to give satisfactory bond, with good and sufficient sureties, to secure its performance.

12. Transfers of contracts, or of interests in contracts, are prohibited by law.

13. Proposals must be in the possession of the officer addressed before the hour appointed for the opening. No responsibility will attach to an officer for the premature opening of any proposal not so indorsed as to clearly show its character.

14. Proposals received prior to the time of opening will be securely kept. The officer whose duty is to open them will decide when that time has arrived, and no proposal received thereafter will be considered, except that when a proposal arrives by mail after the time fixed for the opening, but before the award is made, and it is clearly shown that the non-arrival on time was due solely to delay in the mails for which the bidder was not responsible, such proposal will be received and considered.

15. Bidders must, if called upon by the awarding officer, furnish satisfactory evidence, before the award is made, of their ability to carry their proposals into effect.

16. Before the time for opening bids any bidder may, without prejudice, withdraw from competition by giving written notice of his decision to the officer holding his bid, and when his bid is reached at the opening it will be returned to him or his authorized agent unread.

17. All tablets must conform to the following general specifications: Tablets must be well made, of uniform size and accurate as to quantity of active ingredients. They must be of medium friability, neither too fragile for rough handling in transportation nor so hard as to powder with difficulty, and equal to the standard in every respect. When furnished in bulk they must be well packed in suitable tin containers.

18. All instruments to be thinly coated with a neutral oil and wrapped in wax paper.

19. Articles advertised for "as per standard" can be examined at this depot.

20. Specifications will be furnished to bidder upon application.

SAMPLES.—Samples, when required with bids or when voluntarily forwarded by the bidders when they propose to furnish articles other than advertised for, must be furnished free of all expense to the Government, and must be forwarded in time to reach this depot prior to the opening of the bids. A duplicate memorandum invoice will be prepared, one copy to be packed with the samples and the other to be inclosed with the proposal. This depot will not be responsible for samples unless such invoice is furnished. Samples will, upon request, be returned at the expense of the bidders, except that in any case the right is reserved to destroy any samples submitted whenever it may be considered necessary to do so for the purpose of testing, and no allowance will be made for such samples. Samples must be plainly marked with the name of the dealer and the number of item to which they pertain. Samples must not be inclosed with proposals.

USE OF SACCHARIN IN FRANCE

A law of April 7, 1917, published in the *Journal Officiel* of April 9, 1917, authorized the Ministers of Commerce, Finance, and General Revictualing to permit, by special decree, the use of saccharin and other artificial sweetening products in France during the present war. Up to the date of the law, and since 1902, the use and importation of saccharin have been prohibited.

Another law of April 7, 1917, published in the *Journal Officiel* of April 8, 1917, imposed an internal-revenue tax of 200 francs per kilo ($17.50 per pound) on saccharin artificial sweetening substances, and chemical products assimilated thereto. This tax is to be collected when the goods are shipped from the factories.

In accordance with the law of April 7 last, a presidential decree signed on May 8, 1917, and published in the *Journal Officiel* of May 9, 1917, permits the use of saccharin and other artificial sweetening products and makes the following provision for their employment:

They may be used in the preparation of the following articles: Sparkling wines; liqueur wines, except wines intended for the manufacture of medicinal wines; cider and perry; liqueurs, except liqueurs for the export trade; lemonade; and coffee and tea for drinking.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF CAMPHOR FOR 1916-17 BREAK ALL RECORDS

Crude Gum Valued at $1,169,000—Receipts of Refined and Synthetic Exceed 1916 Imports by 1,155,000 Pounds in Nine Months.

Indications point to a record-breaking trade in gum camphor during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917. Already the arrivals of crude gum nearly equal and receipts of refined and synthetic camphor exceed by 1,155,000 pounds those for the complete year 1916. If there is no diminution during the closing quarter, the imports of crude camphor gum into the United States in 1917 will approximate 5,400,000 pounds and of refined and synthetic 4,000,000 pounds, contrasted with 4,574,430 pounds of the former and 1,866,154 pounds of the latter in 1916—and both of these amounts were records in themselves.

Japan practically monopolizes the trade in both crude and refined gum. China has participated in the trade in crude to some extent, and one year (1913) the Dutch East Indies made important shipments to the United States. England has supplied 620,000 pounds of the current year's imports of refined, but this was foreign gum re-exported, as England produces no raw camphor.

As disclosed by the customs returns for the last five years and for the nine months ending March 31, 1917, the imports of crude natural camphor gum into the United States were:

Imported From	Fiscal Years Ending June 30					9 Mo'ths*
	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Belgium	.....	15,713	.....	.....	.....	.....
United K'gdom —England...	1,706	38,500	130	1,055	.....	2,500
China	.....	152,551	53,254	32,296	197,220	161,132
Dutch E. Ind.	.....	215,831	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hongkong	.....	11,819	7,871	.....	.....	.....
Japan	2,152,936	3,274,850	3,415,653	3,695,856	4,377,210	3,914,643
T't'l quantity	2,154,646	3,709,264	3,476,908	3,729,207	4,574,430	4,078,275
Total value..	$682,669	$1,007,301	$929,715	$1,003,261	$1,236,172	$1,169,203

*Ending March 31, 1917.

The import price of the crude gum has not been materially affected by the war. It averaged 31.7 cents a pound in the fiscal year 1912, 27.2 cents in 1913, 26.7 cents in 1914, 26.9 cents in 1915, 27 cents in 1916, and 28.7 cents in the partial year 1917.

The great jump in America's purchase of refined camphor gum was coincident with the breaking out of hostilities in Europe, though the upward trend of this trade began before the war was declared. As already stated, Japan controls the market, the share of that Empire and of other supplying countries during 1912-1917 having been:

Imported From	Fiscal Years Ending June 30					9 Mo'ths*
	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,208
Germany	135	275	45,204	7,500	.....	.....
United K'gdom —England...	.....	11,000	5,900	47,812	158,500	620,521
Canada	.....	.....	6,000	4,500	.....	.....
Mexico	.....	.....	10	917	.....	25
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,806	30,000
Hongkong	113	16,954	26	22	105	65
Japan	244,047	463,027	508,966	1,109,915	1,705,743	2,306,329
T't'l quantity	244,295	491,256	566,106	1,170,666	1,866,154	3,021,148
Total value...	$91,429	$162,557	$182,790	$417,861	$619,320	$1,302,307

*Ending March 31, 1917.

Refined gum prices have fluctuated somewhat more sharply than have quotations on the crude, and this is especially true of the imports during the current year. The average value of the refined and synthetic gum imported in 1912 was 37.4 cents a pound; in 1913, 33.1 cents; in 1914, 32.3 cents; in 1915, 35.7 cents; and in 1916, 33.2 cents; but for the nine months ended March 31 last the average price works out at 43.1 cents a pound.

New York market quotations for refined gum on June 6 ranged from 90 to 95 cents a pound, the lower figure being nominal.

HOW SOYA BEANS FOR AMERICAN MILLS ARE HANDLED AT DAIREN, MANCHURIA

American Consul Points Out Advisable Course for United States Buyers—Price of Beans Soars Just Before Ship Is to Sail—Other Tricks of the Trade.

Consul A. A. Williamson of Dairen, Manchuria, China, has made a report to the Department of Commerce, Washington, on the export trade in soya beans for American mills. He says:

Soya beans have never been shipped from Dairen to the United States so far as is known at the American consulate. Certainly they have never been among the declared exports, although they may have gone by way of a Japanese port. When, therefore, rumors were circulated among the bean interests of the port some time ago that mills in America were beginning to take up this product, it attracted considerable attention locally, especially as it was reported that the American mills would use home-grown soya beans. It is doubtful, however, if the quantity of home-grown beans is anywhere near large enough to supply many mills.

The soya bean first became known to world trade in 1908 when shipments to England were made by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, although it has long been an article of everyday use among the Chinese. In the boom that followed many evil practices arose, as a result of which losses of considerable amounts were sustained by firms interested in the business and not engaged in speculation, largely through the failure of some dealers and speculators to deliver merchandise contracted for in advance. By 1910 things had come to such a condition that whenever a ship came in to load for Europe the price of beans would soar far above the normal market prices, as it was known that several of the foreign firms had contracted to deliver beans but had not been able to obtain delivery of the "future" beans they had bought. So it came about that the date of a ship's arrival was kept secret by its agents as long as possible to enable the charterers or special clients quietly to get together their cargo before the market began to rise. Several firms became bankrupt as a result of their losses, and the soya bean business itself began to fall into bad repute.

Japanese officials sought a remedy, and as a result the Dairen Staple Products Exchange and the Dairen Trust & Guaranty Co. were formed in June, 1913. By the regulations then put into force, all deals had to be made between licensed dealers, and both parties were protected, the buyer by certificates of the wharf office showing the class of goods in their custody, and the seller by the deposit of a percentage of the agreed price. Bean cake, bean oil, and beans, besides kaoliang and a few other staple products, were listed on the exchange, only to be dealt in there.

The South Manchuria Railway, which owns and operates the wharves, was made the custodian of all goods to be dealt in and instituted a system of "mixed storage" for certain kinds of goods, standardizing them and issuing to the owners certificates of deposit, showing the class and quantity of the goods.

Since the change was made there has been far less speculation and the business has been placed on a sounder basis.

Beans are generally shipped in gunny bags holding 150 kin (198.42 pounds). The 100-pound bag favored by the American trade is not known here and would have to be specially imported for that trade. The reason given is that the handling charge at the wharves is fixed at so much per bag, and therefore the larger bag gives the smaller total charge for handling—placing aboard ship, cleaning, repacking, etc. Another important consideration is that the picul (133 1-3 pounds in China) is a standard weight in the Far East, 100 kin or catties making a picul (the Japanese picul is slightly less than the Chinese, or 132.28 pounds).

Soya beans, under the 1909 tariff, were subject to an import duty in the United States of 45 cents per bushel of 60 pounds. Oil was duty free. Under the 1913 tariff both are on the free list.

The regular Chinese customs export duty is collected on such beans as were grown in the interior (north of the boundary of the Japanese Leased Territory, at about Pulantien Station, on the South Manchurian Railway), which means practically all, and on such bean cake and oil as has been made from such beans. In the Chinese customs tariff of 1858 this is given as 6 cents per 100 catties for beans, 3½ cents per 100 catties of bean cake, and 30 cents per 100 catties of bean oil. The cent here referred to is the Haikwan tael cent.

American buyers should stipulate that the payment of this duty shall be made, or have it clearly defined who is to pay it, as well as the various charges incidental to cleaning, repacking, and putting aboard ship. A selling price f.o.b. steamer could be quoted by the seller here, and this would save the buyer much inconvenience and possible loss. The cost of the bags should also be included in this price; whether new or old bags are required should be mentioned.

Practically all of the oil now going to America is sent in specially chartered ships, and there seems to be no way to get any quantity of cargo to America except by chartered ships, as the Kobe-Dairen line is booked far in advance and then transshipment at Kobe (with charges therefor), and probably considerable delay in getting the product off on a Pacific liner (with damage to the beans by sweating, etc.), must be counted on as very discouraging features connected with use of the regular lines. The problem of how to get cargo to America is the hardest the prospective buyer will have to solve.

A list of Dairen exporters of beans may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, its district or cooperative offices. Refer to file No. 87695.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF FOR DYESTUFFS URGED BY MARDEN, ORTH & HASTINGS

Destruction of the Industry by Foreign Competition Would Mean Not Only Financial Loss, but a Check on Chemical Progress.

The views of Marden, Orth & Hastings on the dyestuffs situation and the necessity for tariff protection after the war are expressed in an article in the company's monthly publication as follows:

"Now that the American dyestuff industry has gone beyond the experimental stage, and has become, as Dr. Norton puts it: 'A symmetrical, well-rounded, comprehensive American synthetic color industry, capable in a short time of covering the entire American demand,' the only point left for consideration is simply whether we will be able to maintain our position, and retain after the war, the industry that we have secured in the two and a half years it has been in progress? There appears to be only one opinion on this point, namely, that everything will depend on foreign competition. If foreign dyestuffs can be imported into this country and sold here cheaper than the home-made ones, then the American dyestuff industry in the natural course of competition will have a serious task to maintain its position, even with the present protective tariff. If the imported colors, however, cannot be sold here cheaper than our own, then our home industry will prosper; its ultimate success depending upon the efficiency of our American manufacturers; in other words, on the quality or the superiority of the colors they supply.

"With regard to this foreign competition, we do not know very much about Germany, our greatest rival. Some people assert that she is piling up large surplus stocks of dyes, so as to be able to unload them on the market of the world and crush the infant industries of other rival countries—notably our own—when the war is over. Others, however, assert, amongst them being Mr. Thompson, U. S. Commercial Attache at the Hague, that the German dyestuff plants are all confined almost completely to the production of high explosives, and that, consequently, no dyes will be available for export when the world again begins to assume its normal condition.

"In France and England systematic efforts are most undoubtedly about being made to carry on an extensive, organized competition with foreign rivals when peace comes. As far as these two countries are concerned, however, they appear to be more or less in the same position as the United States itself. Before the war they too depended largely on Germany for their colors, and it is only during the past couple of years that they have begun to take up the manufacture of dyestuffs on a large scale. From France and England, therefore, America need not fear much. Germany is the real danger; for, even if she has not piled up large surplus stocks, her efficiency is so pronounced that she might easily overtake and undersell her American rivals in a short time. That is to say, if she is not prevented, and this can only be done by means of protective tariff. Without suitable protection the American dyestuff industry cannot thrive."

NOTES OF DYES, DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Trade in cocoa butter in Amsterdam was very uncertain and irregular during the first half of 1916, caused by frequent changes of the Netherlands Oversea Trust regulations, according to consular advices. The demand was but a limited one, and prices were below the average. In August the trade became more brisk, with the placing of large orders, especially from foreign countries. Practically the entire stock of "Van Houten B" was disposed of. Prices for Van Houten cocoa butter ranged between 36c and 38c per pound. Beginning with October the demand slackened considerably, and there were few transactions. At the end of the year quotations for Van Houten were 36c and for other well known sorts 34c per one-half kilo. The export of cocoa butter from the Netherlands during 1916 was 3,077 tons, as compared with 8,479 tons in 1915; 857 tons and 521 tons, respectively, were shipped to Great Britain and the United States.

By request of the State Department, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has undertaken the handling of various trade matters with a view to facilitating the importation in the United States of certain articles now controlled by Great Britain, either at the point of origin, as in the case of colonial products, or by control of shipping. Hitherto these imports have been handled under special agreements made between the American importers and the British Government. No change has yet been made in the method of handling any particular commodity, but plans are under way by which these articles will be imported under agreement made between importers and the United States Government.

On the day before the Fougera case was to be argued in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Charles M. Russell, attorney for the plaintiff, was obliged to undergo a critical surgical operation. Mr. Russell, who has conducted the case with close attention to every detail for more than a year, made a strong legal plea to his surgeons for a stay of proceedings for a couple of days, but his motion was overruled and he went under the knife on the same day. The surgeons said a delay of one day might have cost him a leg.

Ernest Stratman of New York, president-elect of the Wholesale Surgical Trades Association, said at the recent convention of the association that the United States was unprepared for war in surgical and medical supplies. When a state of war was declared, he asserted, the Government had on hand supplies for fewer than 100,000 on a peace footing. He expressed fear that after the new army and navy were supplied there would be a shortage of equipment for base and private hospitals on this side of the ocean.

George Francisco Fay, general manager of the Drummond Lighterage Company, Seattle, has arrived from the Coast to interview local handlers of soya bean and the other vegetable oils that come from the Orient via Seattle. His firm is one of the largest handlers of such goods on the Pacific Coast, receiving them on arrival at Seattle, reloading the original cases into tank cars or barrels and supervising their transshipment to receivers at this end.

Charles Wesley Dunn, author of the Pure Food and Drug Legal Manual, told the Pharmaceutical Chemists Convention at Atlantic City that the United States Attorney General was considering the prosecution of a manufacturer who served notice by circular upon his trade that he would consider all who failed to maintain prices as undesirable patrons.

Recent arrivals of copra include 25,000 bags by the Sitoebondo, 48,000 bags by the Robat, 17,000 bags by the Chinese Prince and a large cargo by the Kangean. The bulk of it was bought at 2 cents a pound under the present market price and the heavy imports have depressed the cocoanut oil market temporatily.

Francis E. Holliday, secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, said at the convention of Pharmaceutical Chemists that any legislation proposing to forbid the advertising of any preparations containing alcohol in trade publications or newspapers threatens serious trouble for the industry.

The Columbia Extinguisher Corporation of Manhattan, chemical fire extinguishers, has been incorporated under the laws of New York State with a capital stock of $150,000. Incorporators: A. Coppel, T. A. Havemeyer, E. H. Downing, 174 Center street.

In the Espionage bill section 7 gives the President power to forbid the export of such articles as he sees fit and provides penalties for those seeking to evade the embargo. Section 12 forbids the use of the mails for forwarding treasonable matter and fixes penalties.

Exports of buchu leaves from the Union of South Africa during February were 9,169 pounds, against 27,819 pounds in February, 1916. The exports for the two months January and February, 1917, were 20,920 pounds, against 34,636 pounds during the corresponding period of 1916.

Among the exhibits at the Pharmaceutical Chemists Convention at Atlantic City was one by S. B. Penick & Co., 254 Front street, New York, showing rare and familiar drugs in the various forms, growing, mounted and in marketable shape.

According to a well known London drug firm, there will be no crop of chamomiles in Belgium this year, the area usually devoted to cultivation having been turned over to potato raising.

The Nashville Products Co., 912 Church street, Nashville, Tenn., manufacturers of disinfectants, etc., has been organized by J. W. King and Henry Foster.

V. P. McManus, buyer for McKesson & Robbins, and B. H. Goddin attended the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Atlantic City, June 11.

The Senate Finance Committee has reduced the tax in the proposed revenue bill from five per cent. to two per cent. on proprietary medicines, perfumery and cosmetics.

Exports of quinine from Amsterdam to the United States and possessions during 1916 were valued at $536,033, against $215,911, in 1915.

Burgin & Co., Inc., has moved to new quarters at room 1,006, tenth floor, No. 95 William Street, New York City.

W. A. Munn of St. John's, N. F., refiner of codliver oil, was a visitor in the local drug trade last week.

Alcohol valued at $715,068 was exported during April from the district of New York to France.

Within the past few days there have arrived from the Orient some 90,000 bags of copra.

UNITED DYEWOOD CORPORATION'S PROFITS.

The United Dyewood Corporation, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, which absorbed the American Dyewood Co., in its application to the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of its stock, reports for the year ended December 31, 1916, net operating profit amounting to $13,807,818 and income from other sources of $515,847, a gross income for the period totaling $14,323,665. Deductions from income were $3,566,194, which comprised $3,385,634 income tax and excess profits duty, $94,375 depreciation of buildings and equipment, $39,151 bond interest, $5,828 provision for bad accounts, and $41,206 cash discount on sales, leaving $10,757,471 net income for the year.

MANY DRUGS SCARCE IN GERMANY.

The drug markets in Berlin and Hamburg in April were short of many products, according to the London *Chemist and Druggist*. Agar agar was unobtainable. Aniseed was held at 540 marks per 100 kilos said to be on the way to Germany. Capsicums are being used as a substitute for pepper. Cardamoms are unobtainable and badly wanted. Citric and tartaric acids can only be had in small quantities and are in great demand. Chamomiles are selling at 240 marks per 100 kilos and are in demand as a tea substitute.

Drug & Chemical Markets

ORDERS FROM LONDON MAY DECREASE

Market Over There Has Not Responded to Increases in New York Prices and Spot Stocks Are Still Available in Some Products.

(*Special Cable to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

London, June 19,—Business is again quiet and price changes are comparatively few. The market has been cleared of gum arabic from the Niger district and the Kordofan grade is dearer.

Milk sugar is again higher, also the salicyletes.

Sodium cacodylate, sulphonal, phenacetin, citric and tartaric acids easier.

Quinine is quiet at 2 shillings 8 pence.

Cream of tartar is firm at 240 shillings per hundredweight.

Honey, peppers and shellac are lower.

Quinine is quit at 2 shillings 8 pence.

There is a certain amount of congestion at the London docks due to the uncertainties of steamer departures.

Exports to Russia, Scandinavia and Holland have fallen off considerably and there is a decided decrease in imports from the United States. Latest cable offers from New York show a distinct advance in values in some cases exceeding those of spot supplies available here. Until our market fully responds fresh purchases, with the unusual long delays attending shipment, will be fewer.

The export of cocaine has recently been discouraged with a view to the retention of sufficient stocks in this country and this has had a depressing effect in prices, parcels having recently changed hands at several shillings lower. Japanese camphor oil is in better demand. French oil of lavender is dearer in consequense of scarcity, the new season's crop not being expected until September. The salicylic group is firming up owing to higher costs of labor and materials and the disinclination of the domestic manufacturers to book forward contracts.

In regard to copper sulphate, no export permits are now granted, the total output being required for home agriculture which is rapidly extending in all directions.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Original Packages)

Advanced

Acetanilid, 1c.
Acetphenetidin, 50c.
Alcohol, Denatured, 30c.
Aniseed, Star, 2c.
Antipyrine, $1.25.
Amyl Acetate, 5c.
Bay Rum, Porto Rico, 20c.
Chamomile Flowers, Roman, 15c.
Cloves, Zanzibar, ½c.
Dragon's Blood, Reeds, 2c.
Fish Berries, 1c.
Gelatin, Silver Label, 5c.
Glycerin, Dynamite, 1½c.
Golden Seal Root, Powd., 20c.
Oil of Almond, Chlorine Traces, 60c.
Oil of Amber, Crude, 25c.
Silver Nitrate, 1c.

Declined

Aconite Leaves, 8c.
Angostura Bark, 2c.
Aniseed, Spanish, ½c.
Balsam Copaiba, Para, 1c.
Calabar Beans, 1c.
Capsicum, Bombay, Japan, ½c@1c.
Cassia, Canton, Saigon Rolls, 1c.
Cinchona Bark, Red, Yellow Quills, 1c@2c.
Coriander Seed, Natural, ½c.
Cramp Bark, 2c.
Ginger, Jamaica, 1c.
Kola Nuts, West Indian, 1c.
Laurel Leaves, ½c.
Mace, Banda, Nos. 1 and 2, Batavia, 2c@4c.
Mustard Seed, Bombay Brown, ½c
Poppy Seed, Dutch, 4c.
Resorcin, $2.
Sage, Greek, Fancy, 1c.
Saw Palmetto Berries, 1c.
Thymol, Crystals, $1.
Vanilla Beans, Tahiti, 5c.

The price changes in drugs and chemicals were less important this week and about equally divided. Trading has been conservative in most of the commodities, due to the uncertainty as regards proposed taxes. Meanwhile buyers are hesitating. The market presents a firm appearance. The advances were principally in antipyrine, denatured alcohol, oil of crude amber, and oil of almond with chlorine traces. Short supplies and higher cost of crude materials were the reasons given.

Declines were brought about by lack of buying interest and by holders who showed anxiety to realize. The principal articles affected were resorcin, thymol crystals, Dutch poppy seed, Tahiti vanilla beans and various barks, leaves and spices.

Acetanilid—Some manufacturers have raised prices 1c a pound, based on a larger demand and a decrease in spot stocks. In some quarters limited quantities have been placed on the market at 45c@46c. The majority of makers are asking up to 47c a pound, for prompt delivery.

Acetphenetidin—The demand has slackened materially and spot prices declined 50c a pound. Holders lowered offerings to $23.50@$23.75 a pound, which resulted in fair sales.

Aconite Leaves—A slight accumulation of supplies on the spot caused free offerings which resulted in a decline of 8c a pound. Dealers are offering spot parcels at 17c@20c a pound.

Alcohol, Denatured—Owing to a prospective increase in the tax and higher cost of raw materials prices advanced 30c a gallon. Leading manufacturers are now quoting $1@$1.01 for 180 proof and from $1.02@$1.03 a gallon for 188 proof, spot lots, for immediate delivery. Fairly large sales have been booked.

Anise Seed—Scant stocks of star seed caused a rise of 2c a pound. Offerings comprised small lines at 35c a pound. Spot lots of Spanish seed closed lower, under lack of demand, and sellers offered supplies for prompt delivery at ½c decline to 26½c a pound.

Antipyrine—Makers as a rule are refusing to accept bids below $21 a pound for immediate delivery at which figure sales have been affected. For forward delivery, parcels have been offered on a larger scale at about $19@$19.25 a pound, for supplies in bulk, a net gain for the week of $1.25 a pound.

Amyl Acetate—Owing to producers in numerous quarters having sold their output for delivery over three to six months, offerings of parcels for prompt delivery are limited to small quantities. Sellers are quoting from $4.30 to $4.50 a gallon, a gain of 5c a gallon over recent sales.

Balsam Copaiba—Prices of Para closed steady with some sales recorded at 1c lower to 58c@59½c a pound, while South American lots are held at former quotations ranging from 95c@97c a pound on the spot, with scattered quantities being booked at 5c less.

Bay Rum—The spot market for Porto Rico supplies has strengthened owing to the small importations. An advance of 20c a gallon is named for spot supplies. Scattered small quantities could have been purchased at $2.15 a gallon in barrels, but buyers experienced some difficulty in locating supplies.

Capsicum—A weaker tone dominated the spot market under the offerings of 100-bale lots on the spot at 1c lower to 9c@9½c and Japan at ½c decline to 8c@8½c a pound. Invoices of 100 bags of Japan have been offered for June and July arrivals at 8c@8½c a pound.

Cassia—All grades of spot China are in ample supply with the exception of Saigon and Kwangsi. Under more aggressive selling by holders here were a shade weaker, showing 1c a pound decline on Canton rolls and Saigon rolls. Importers are offering Canton rolls on the spot at 12¾c@13c and parcels due here in July and August at 12¾c@13c a pound. Saigon rolls on the spot are held at 41c@42c and for July and August arrivals at 39½c@40c a pound.

Chamomile Flowers—A continued lack of spot stocks of Roman flowers and good bying inquiries resulted in a further rise in quotations of 15c a pound. Importers offered limited quantities for immediate delivery at $1.45@$1.55 a pound.

Cinchona Bark—Slight reductions on various grades have been established, ranging from 1c@2c a pound on spot supplies. Importers are offering red quills at 37c@39c, broken at 30c@35c; ellow quills at 35c@38c and broken at 28c@35c a pound, but only moderate sales resulted.

Cloves—Prices advanced ½c a pound. Importers are naming 26½c@27c for spot parcels, and for arrivals in June

and July 26½c a pound is asked. The production of cloves in the islands of Pemba and Zanizabar for the season 1915-1916 amounted to 26,267,815 pounds, to March 21.

Codeine—Offerings by makers were repeated at former prices on the basis of $10.30 and $11.00 an ounce for supplies of phosphate and sulphate respectively, while muriate and alkaloid parcels were held at $12.40 and $14.75 an ounce.

Codliver Oil—Prices for Norwegian oil closed firm at $120 @$130 a barrel as to brand, but no sales of importance were reported. Owing to the poor catch of fish the yield of oil may fall short about 22,000 barrels. A stronger market for Newfoundland oil is due to a stronger primary market, and some sellers are quoting from $78@80 for certain brands, while some lots could have been purchased at $75 a barrel.

Coriander Seed—Under freer offerings of the new crop, due here during July and August, spot prices weakened ½c a pound. Offerings included 25 bag lots of natural seed at 24c, while July and September shipments from abroad have been placed on the market at 14¼c a pound. Spot lots of domestic bleached are held at former prices ranging for 26c@26½c a pound.

Dragon's Blood—A further advance of 2c a pound has been established, based on meager importations and a further diminuation of spot stocks in reeds. Importers as a rule are naming up to $1.85, but stray lots could have been purchased at about $1.70@$1.75 a pound.

Formaldehyde—Manufacturers were unable to offer supplies for immediate delivery. Sales were restricted to small quantities, and prices were a matter of negotiation between buyer and seller.

Gelatin—The market for silver label spot lots is stronger but quoted wholly nominal owing to continued scarcity of supplies. Holders of spot lots are asking 5c advance to $1.35@$1.40 a pound.

Ginger—Grinding Jamaica ginger eased off, owing to a lack of demand. Sellers are quoting spot supplies 1c lower to 16c@17c a pound. Other varieties are in small supply, and outside of African and Japan ginger, no other grades are being shipped from the East.

Glycerin—A reaction in prices of raw materials resulted in a corresponding decline in dynamite which was lowered 1½c a pound. Leading manufacturers offered spot lots at 58½c@59c a pound which resulted in fair carload sales.

Golden Seal Root—Small arrivals and a further curtailment of spot stocks led to an advance of 20c a pound, for powdered supplies. Sellers are quoting $6.20@$6.25 a pound. Offerings of whole root were repeated at $5.75@$5.90 a pound for spot lots.

Hydrogen Peroxide—The trend of prices is stronger, based on larger sales for domestic and export account and an advance is not improbable. Makers are offering spot lots on the basis of $6.50 per gross for 4-ounce bottles.

Mace—Holders of Banda Nos. 1 and 2, are offering spot lots 4c lower to 52c and 50c a pound, respectively, and Batavia No. 1 at 2c deccline to 51c@52c a pound.

Mustard Seed—Owing to a comfortable spot supply, holders are anxious to realize. Spot offerings included 100 bag lots at ½c lower to 10½c a pound. Other varieties of seeds closed unchanged.

Oil of Almond—Spot lots of artificial, chlorine traces, have strengthened under a marked decrease in stocks due to larger sales, which have brought about an advance of 60c a pound. Holders are quoting from $5.60@$6.00 a pound.

Oil of Amber—Prices of crude oil were advanced 25c a pound. Spot lots are quoted nominal and some sellers are naming from $2.00@2.10 a pound.

Opium—The market is quiet, owing to buyers being disinclined to meet the premiums asked over maker's quotations. Owing to the continued scant supply, manufacturers are adhering to former quotations on the basis of $9.80 an ounce for sulphate in five ounce cans. Makers are still refusing to accept orders or contracts for supplies for forward delivery.

Quinine—Offerings of sulphate supplies recently arrived from Java, were more liberal by speculative operators, at prices ranging from 75c an ounce, and upward, but sales were moderate. In view of larger shipments of bark and sulphate from Java, buyers are operating cautiously, hoping to purchase at lower figures in the near future. Domestic makers continue to quote on the basis of 75c an ounce, for lots of 100-ounce tins.

Resorcin—Manufacturers announced a reduction of $2 a pound. The decline was attributed to aggressive selling pressure, brought about by the slow demand and a fair accumulation of stocks. The lower range stimulated a buy-in movement and fair sales at $13 a pound for 100- pound lots and over were reported, while smaller puantities sold at $13.59@$13.75 a pound, for lots of 50 pounds.

Sodium Benzoate—Sales of spot supplies at $4.25 reported last week should have read for inferior quality, not U. S. P. Offerings of U. S. P. are being made at $5.00 @$5.25 a pound and in some quarters lots have been quoted slightly lower by second hands in order to realize. First hand quotations show a decline of 20c a pound.

Silver Nitrate—Leading manufacturers advanced quotations 1c to 47¾c a pound for 500 ounces and over. The rise in values was attributed to an advance in the price of silver.

Thymol—Increased offerings resulted in price shading and a decline of $1 a pound for spot crystals. The drop was attributed to slow demand. Sellers are quoting $16.50 $@17.00 a pound. Supplies of iodide are being held at $15.00 to $15.75 a pound on the spot.

Vanilla Beans—The spot market for Tahiti beans eased off slightly, showing a decline of 5c a pound. Importers lowered offerings to $1.50@$1.60 for white label and $1.40 @1.45 for green label supplies.

Benzol—There has been a steady marketf or pure benzol.

ENGLAND HOLDING UP COCHINEAL

There has been a good call for spot cochineal in this market during the past several weeks and prices have gradually advanced. From one source, however, about 5,000 pounds is available for immediate delivery at 55c a pound, f. o. b. New York. Consumers in need of this product should communicate with S. A. Jacobson Company, Inc., 217-219 Mercer Street, New York City.

Mr. Jacobson, who is at the head of this well known house stated that much trouble is being experienced now in getting stocks of any kind from abroad. Large stocks, he stated are being held up in England because the Government will not issue the necessary permits for the release of the goods. It is pointed out that vessels are arriving here from foreign ports daily, and should the English Government issue permits the shortage here of a number of important products would not be so keenly felt and prices would not be so high. Mr. Jacobson sees no immediate improvement in the conditions and he is of the opinion that it will even get worse.

Stocks that have been ordered on contracts have been accumulating in England for months, and in consequence dealers here are unable to fill contract orders that have been standing with expectation that foreign goods would be received in reasonable amounts despite the war. It is stated further that there is no necessity for such action on the part of the English Government and protests from American importers will be made at the State Department in Washington.

Another article of considerable importance to American manufacturers is rattan, and although only light shipments are being made from the Far Eeast, it is understood that thousands of tons have been reaching England consigned to American importers, but detained at British ports. The price of rattan has jumped materially on account of this.

The Jacobson company are manufacturers of beta napthol benzoate, A. M. A., pure white, melting 107 plus, which they quote at $11.00. Quotations for benzoyl chloride, C. P., range around $7.00. Phosphorous trichloride and pentachloride acid are quoted on the spot at $5.50.

NEW NARCOTIC LAW IN FORCE JULY 1

Francis E. Holliday, secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association has sent a summary of the New York state narcotic law to members of the Association, calling attention to the fact that it becomes effective July 1. On or before July 10, 1917, every person authorized to engage in the sale or distribution of narcotics must file with the State Department of Health at Albany a verified, itemized statement or stock inventory of all opium or any of the salts, alkaloids or derivatives, or any compound or preparation of any of them, in his possession on July 1, and annually thereafter.

Heavy Chemical Markets

FURTHER ADVANCE IN PRICE OF ACIDS

Supplies Requisitioned by the Government—Poor Transportation Facilities Continue to Hamper Shippers—Strong Export Demand for Chemicals.

Nearly all heavy chemicals were subjected to price fluctuations during the week, with slightly higher quotations at the close. The outstanding feature was a further advance in the price of acids. It is understood that the Government has requisitioned certain items. Large factors here continue to complain of poor transportation facilities and shipments both to and from New York are being delayed. The export demand is stronger, but with the exception of comparatively light shipments to South American ports, the general movement of stocks is restricted to home consumers. There is little question that producers would do much shipping abroad at this time, as high prices are being offered, but war risks coupled with shortage of steamer space have discouraged American manufacturers who have heretofore done a large export business.

It is only occasionally that quotations are heard on acetic acid. Business that has passed in this article has been under contract. Muriatic, nitric and sulphuric acids continue to follow the upward trend and while some are inclined to attribute the firmer tone to the enhanced cost of production resulting from a shortage of raw materials and higher cost of labor, others are of the opinion that supplies are being withheld from the open market in anticipation of even better prices when the Government places additional orders.

The different grades of alums are holding steady and the tendency of prices appears upward, owing to the steadily increasing cost of production and the diffculty in producing raw materials. Magnesite is scarce.

Caustic potash has not shown much change, and with a strong domestic and export demand, prices are holding firm with possibly a stronger undertone than was recorded last week. Supplies of caustic potash are said to be light in this market. Caustic soda, soda ash, bichromate of potash and chlorate of potash are not quoted freely in the spot.

Bleaching powder continues weak, and a number of large producers are offering at prices that have not been heard for a number of years. It is stated in reliable quarters that stocks were allowed to accumulate in expectation of big business from Washington and holders have been unable to find sufficient domestic demand to uphold prices.

Acid, Acetic—All grades of this acid are firmly held by dealers and the market shows a tendency to advance. Inquiry from England is heavy. The 28 per cent. grade is quoted at 5c@6c a pound, and the 56 degree at 10½c@11½c a pound. Producers are not offering much of any grades before August delivery, and around 24c a pound is quoted for this position for the commercial, and 26c@27c a pound for the redistilled. Sales of the pure have been offered lightly by makers at 25½c@26½c a pound for futures. The glacial is quoted at 39c@42c a pound for August delivery. Small spot sales have passed, it is understood at 40c and up to 45c a pound for the glacial. The 70 per cent holds around 15c@16c a pound.

Acid, Muriatic—The 20 degree acid is held at prices that range from the minimum of 1¾c a pound up to 2¼c a pound. For the 22 degree 2c@2½c a pound is the price named. Most all dealers quote the 18 degree at about 1½c a pound. It will be noted that all grades have materially advanced, and only moderate quantities are being offered at any price for absolute spot stocks.

Acid, Nitric—Prices on spot are quotably unchanged, but the market coutinues firm, with offerings limited and confined mostly to second hands. Leading producers are said to be well booked ahead. Factors are quoting on the spot at 7¾c@8¼c a pound for the 42 degree, with around 7½c flat as the prevailing quotation on the 40 degree for spot.

Acid, Sulphuric—A firm tone continues to prevail in this market on sulphuric acid and offerings are light owing to the sold-up condition of leading producers. Most of the supply reaching the open market is resale material and contracts are exceedingly difficult to place under present conditions. Quotations range as follows: The 66 degree brimstone $31 a ton; the 60 degree, $23 a ton; pyrite acid, 66 degree $28@$35 a ton, and the 60 degree, pyrite, around $20 a ton.

Alums—The demand is strong and the tone of the market is firm. Ammonium alum is higher at 4½c@5½c a pound, in fairly large quantities, while small sales are passing at higher prices. The ground remains unchanged this week at 4⅛c a pound, while the chrome is quoted at 18c@18½c a pound. Potassium alum continues in unusually strong demand from both foreign and domestic consumers, and trading for spot supplies continues brisk. In many quarters sellers are asking higher prices and between 7c and 7½c a pound are the prices generally heard for the potassium. It is stated that a sale passed as low as 6½c for this grade.

Aluminum Sulphate—The iron is finding ready buyers at 3½c@3¾c a pound for whatever spot goods are offered. Sales have passed at 2c@2½c a pound for spot aluminum sulphate. Supplies, it is stated in reliable quarters, are comparatively light, and trading is being held strictly to old accounts first.

Bleaching Powder—Much speculation is in progress among dealers as it is felt in some quarters that there will be a reaction in this product. Spot offerings are being made freely at 2c@2½c a pound. There is little movement of stock in export containers, and the 27-pound tare is quoted around 4c. The 100-pound drums are quoted at various prices, ranging from 5½c to 6½c, according to seller and quantity.

Calcium Acetate—Supplies of acetate of lime continue ample to meet a much heavier demand. While no price changes are noted the general tone remains firm. Quotations are $4.50@$4.55, spot to July.

Copper Sulphate—Quotations at this writing are 9½c @10c a pound for the 98-99 per cent. blue vitriol (large) spot goods. A moderate volume of business is reported but large lots are exceptional, and it is possible that a firm offer might secure a resale lot at slight concession. Small crystals are neglected and quotations range around 9c @ 9¼c a pound.

Lead Acetate—Sugar of lead of the different grades has advanced, and quotations range around 15c a pound. The white crystals are finding ready buyers at as high as 16c a pound in casks or barrels, while the granulated continues to move in good volume around 14c@15c a pound. Acetate of lead holds in good demand in the New York market. Prices have taken a decided jump within the week, with additional activity in trading.

Magnesite—New York quotations are $40@45 a ton, in the lump, f. o. b. mines, while the calcined, f. o. b. mines is quoted in most directions at $50@$52 a ton. This product is getting scarcer daily in the face of an unusually heavy demand.

Potash, Caustic—An unusual scarcity is reported in this market on caustic potash and with a firmer condition spot prices have been advanced again. From the minimum of 85c and up to 90c a pound are the prices quoted now for immediate delivery for the 88-92 degree, and makers are not booking contracts far ahead. From 3c to 5c lower than the spot prices are the figures for three months' contract. The 70-75 per cent. f. o. b. works, is to be had in this market at 64c to 66c a pound.

Potassium Bichromate—While the tone of the market continues strong no material changes have been noted. The prevailing quotations heard in the New York market are around 37c a pound as the average price. From two or three directions spot stocks are being offered as low as 36c@36½c a pound. Inquiries are heavy from all parts of the country.

Potassium Chlorate—Interest continues to center on forward positions for this product, as little is offered on the spot. Between 55c and 56c a pound are the prevailing quotations on futures. Now and then quotations are heard on small spot lots at around 70c a pound.

Potassium Prussiate—The New York market is tight as the demand continues heavy and supplies extremely

light. There is little of the Japanese goods to be had at any price and consumers are directing their chief attention to forward positions. It is stated that fair quantities are now afloat from Japan but these stocks have already been taken up on contracts. The price of the yellow is around $1.05, and the red in equally light supply at $2.60@$2.80 a pound.

Saltpeter—Large factors here state that the market in saltpeter is holding its own with trading in fair volume. Prices have not changed this week and spot continues to be offered in good quantity at 31c a pound for the granulated and 37c@38c a pound for the crystals. Inquiries are heavy from foreign countries.

Soda Ash—Some manufacturers are not quoting at the present time on soda ash, as they are sold up for the balance of the year. The latter part of the week prices fluctuated slightly on account of resale lots offered. The condition now, however, is firm. Prices range around 2¾c a pound for stocks in bags, and 3⅛c@3¼c a pound for stocks in barrels. For delivery over the balance of the year prices have ranged all the way from 2c to 2¾c a pound.

Soda, Caustic—As in the case of soda ash some producers were unable to quote this week on caustic because spot stocks have been sold up. The general tone of the New York market holds firm for spot, with forward positions somewhat unsettled. About 6½c a pound appears to be the inside price with as high as 6¾c a pound for nearby delivery. It is said that June delivery is quoted at 6½c a pound. Between 6c and 6⅛c a pound is the price generally heard for the July-December business.

Sodium Nitrate—The market is firm with strong demand from consumers. Considerable business has passed at 6c@6¼c a pound.

PHOSPHATE ROCK PRODUCTION OF U. S.

According to figures just compiled by the United States Geological Survey from reports received from all active producers in the country, the total quantity of phosphate rock sold in the United States in 1916 was 1,982,385 long tons, valued at $5,896,993, as compared with 1,835,667 long tons, valued at $5,413,449, in 1915. This is only about two-thirds the normal production of the country.

SHARP ADVANCE IN TIN

The London tin market advanced £8 on Monday and the news had an immediate local effect. Spot tin, which on Friday was quoted at 62c was held at the close of the day at 64c. Futures in the absence of London advances were not taken into consideration, but presumably Eastern shipments would come considerably higher than the last quoted price of 54¾c. Banka tin in sympathy with Straits, is also higher, sellers asking 60¾c to 61c for spot, as against a price at the end of the week of 58½c Chinese also advanced even more sharply, and was quoted at the close of the day at 57c, which represents and increase of 1½c a pound over Saturday's price. The market for all grades was quiet with sellers holding out for their price and buyers unwilling to make concessions.

MEETING OF OIL TRADES ASSOCIATION.

The New York Oil Trades Association held its June meeting on Thursday and enjoyed a shore dinned at the summer home of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island. Informal speeches were made by George F. Fay of Seattle, Charles Hattendorf of Cleveland and E. H. Laing of New York.

Among those present were: J. E. Gerrodette, A. J. Squier, D. E. Bergen, C. W. T. Balsley, Alpin I. Dunn, M. J. Martin, F. J. Snyder, Augustine Wanek, Gustave J. Rosen, W. H. Lilly, Sr.; W. H. Lilly, Jr.; B. E. Beyer, W. A. Young, J. L. Ashby, Sidney Tucker, W A. Chambers, J. M. Collins, Paul Horning, H. Sherwood,, J. J. Buebe, C. W. Perry, H. C. Thebaud, C. Landau, S. Bandman, M. A. Wall, Gilbert P. Smith, A. C. Dunn, E. H. Laing, George F. Fay, C. Rogers Brown, Horace E. Havens, E. L. Medbury, Howard Sherrill, Charles Hattendorf and Fred Hanish.

The guests expressed appreciation of the courtesy of Michael Martin, of George A. Haws & Co., chairman of the Entertainment Committee, who obtained for the Association the privilege of the Atheletic Club.

OFFICERS NATIONAL ANILINE AND CHEM. CO.

The National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., has elected the following officers :

William H. Nichols, chairman of the board ; J. F. Schoellkopf, president; W. Beckers, first vice-president; I. F. Stone, second vice-president and treasurer; C. P. Hugo Schoellkopf, third vice-president; William T. Miller, secretary.

The directors of the company are as follows:

J. F. Schoellkopf, J. F. Schoellkopf, Jr., C. P. Hugo Schoellkopf, of the Schoellkopf Aniline & Chemical Works, Inc., W. Beckers, Eugene Meyer, Jr., Charles J. Thurnauer of the W. Beckers Aniline & Chemical Works, Inc., I. F. Stone of the National Aniline & Chemical Co.; Henry Wigglesworth, J. M. Goetchius, of the General Chemical Company and Benzol Products Company; T. M. Rianhard, W. H. McIllravy, of the Barrett Company and Benzol Products Company, H. H. S. Handy, E. L. Pierce, of the Semet-Solvay Company and Benzol Products Company.

U. S. CHEMISTS MAKE SYNTHETIC AMMONIA

Chemists in the Arlington Farm Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture have produced synthetic ammonia, the base of high explosives and an important ingredient of fertilizer. It is hoped to make the process available in a commercial way. The product would then become a competitor of sulphuric acid.

CHEMICAL NOTES

Imports of cyanide of soda for nine months ended March 31 were 1,383,192 pounds, valued at $581,254, against 559,206 pounds, valued at $87,462, and 6,063,659 pounds, valued at $934,354, for the corresponding periods in 1916 and 1915.

The Southern Fertilizer Association and National Fertilizer Association will hold their annual meeting at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., the former on July 10 and the latter on July 11 and 12.

Republic Trading Company announce the removal of their offices from 120 Broadway to 80 South Street, New York, where they are now occupying the entire first floor for offices and ware-rooms.

The American Reduction & Chemical Co., of Bellaire, O., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. J. A. Greenfield, A. C. Beetham, James W. Stewart, C. M. Wyrick and C. H. Dankworth are the incorporators.

Dana & Company, Inc., 111 Broadway, New York, has been appointed selling agents for the Chatfield Manufacturing Co., of Cincinnati, O., for the eastern states. The Chatfield Mfg. Co.'s output includes naphthalene, phenol, disinfectants, and other coal tar products. Dana & Company, Inc., was established in 1867.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

Advanced

Acid, Tartaric Crystals, 55c.
Alcohol, Denatured, 5c.
Calcium Lactate, 2c.
Chloroform, 3c. to 5c.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 10c.
Ipecac Root, 5c. to 10c.
Oil, Olive Lucca, 10c. to 25c.
Lavender Flowers, 50c.
Lemon, 5c.
Neatsfoot, 10c.
Orange, Sweet, 50c.
Oil Palm Kernel, 10c.
Pimenta, 90c. to $1.20.
Orris, Florentine, 4c. to 5c.
Potassium Permanganate, 20c. to
Sodium Benzoate, 25c.
Strophanthus Seed, Green, 15c.
Powdered, 25c.
Sugar of Milk, Powdered,
8c. to 11c.
Valerian Root, Belgian, 5c.

Declined

Acid, Benzoic From Toluol, 25c.
Lactic, U. S. P., $1.25
Tannic, Medicinal, 35c.
Belladonna Leaves, 5c. to 15c.
Lead Acetate, 5c.
Menthol, Crystals, 20c. to 50c.
Mercury, 15c.
Naphthalene, 1c. to 3c.
Paraffin, 4c. to 5c.
Quinine Sulphate, 100-oz. Tins, 3c.
Spirits Turpentine, 2c. to 5c.
Violet Flowers, 10c.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

COLORS AND DYESTUFFS FIRM

Slightly Higher Prices Quoted on Some Products—Chrome Colors, Especially Black, Wanted by Great Britain and Russia—H. Acid in Strong Demand.

There is a reasonably firm and steady tone in the market for colors and dyestuffs. Decidedly less speculation has been going on and now a fair amount of stock is moving toward consumers, with slightly higher prices quoted on some products, especially those that will fall within the scope of Government buying.

A lively export call is recorded in this market for chrome colors, especially black. Local dealers are anxious to get in touch with reliable manufacturers who could furnish a steady and large supply of these colors, packed for export. It is stated from a reliable source, that Russia and England are the two chief countries in the American market for colors. H. acid is in stronger demand and holders have advanced their price to $3.00 a pound, an increase within the past two weeks, of at least 50c. a pound.

No price changes have been reported in albumen. The demand continues strong and supplies are said to be ample. Spot cochineal is reported in light supply. Few sales have passed in archil and the market remains in a weakened condition at around 20c. a pound prevailing for the triple. English cudbear is held in light supply. There is not a very heavy demand and while 18c. is being asked, it is understood this price could be shaded on a firm bid. Rangoon cutch in boxes, is plentiful, with no buyers. Quercitron is quoted by some of the largest dealers at 10c. a pound on the spot in less than car lots. Full car lot quotations are made at 7½c. a pound for spot quercitron, f. o. b. New York.

Few spot prices are heard on divi divi, and with a heavy demand from all directions, prices hold tight at $62.00 as the inside figure, with others asking as high as $64.00 a ton. Logwood sticks of the better grade are in good inquiry, but light demand. Logwood chips are quoted freely at a shade lower level. Firm spot bids could be done at 3½c. a pound, flat, in reasonably large quantities.

There is no outstanding feature in intermediates. The tone of the market is firm and the general range of prices quotably unchanged. Naphthalene is a shade weaker, but large factors are holding the good grade of flake firm at around 9½c. a pound. Toluidine and toluol are of much interest to consumers, but spot offerings are not being made freely because of business placed from Washington.

Albumen—Prevailing quotations in the New York market are steady at 46c@50c a pound with only routine business passing at these figures. Supplies of both the egg and blood appear to be in fair quantity.

Archil—No sales have passed at less than 20c a pound for spot goods. The double is quoted nominal at 14¼@16¼c a pound; the triple around 20c a pound, and the concentrated, while not quoted freely, can be had in fair quantities at 28¼c@30¼c a pound.

Cochineal—The minimum price is heard at 54c a pound for spot cochineal. Quotations continue to advance as spot supplies are said to be light. One large importer is offering 5,000 pounds on the spot at 55c a pound. Others are asking as high as 58c a pound. The condition of the New York market is firmer, with a strong call from all consumers.

Cutch—Rangoon cutch in boxes is said to be plentiful and prices range from 12½ to 13½c a pound for spot stocks. While consumer interest is keen, they do not appear much interested in placing orders at prevailing prices. Spot quotations range from 8½ to 9c a pound.

Divi Divi—A few small sales have passed at 3½c@3¾c a pound for divi divi, but no large business has been recorded on account of the scarcity. Dealers as well as consumers from all parts of the country continue to look for stocks. Spot goods are $62 a ton. Some are asking even higher prices. Supplies arriving from time to time have already been sold on contract and stocks afloat are quoted virtually the same as spot. Indications point to a further advance.

Gambier—From some directions spot in car lots is quoted at 15½c a pound as the inside price, while others are asking a half cent higher in lesser quantities. Cubes No. 1 are quoted at 23c@24c a pound, while cubes No. 2 continue in strong demand at 21c@22c a pound. The market is firm on all gambier and no quotations are heard below 16c a pound for spot stocks.

Indigo—Although some dealers are asking as high as 31c a pound for the wool, several large sales have been made during the week at 30c a pound for spot goods. Offerings on indigo continue light in this market, and naturally a firm condition prevails in the face of a heavy demand. Holders are asking 52c a pound for the cotton.

Logwood—Importers advise that they are receiving a large number of inquiries for logwood sticks, especially the Campeache and Jamaica grades. Supplies here are ample to meet a better demand. Prices for the sticks range from $39 to $40 a ton, while the chips are quoted freely at 3½c@3¾c on the spot, depending upon quality and quantity. Fustic chips are firmer and with spot supplies light the quotation ranges around 5c a pound. Hematine crystals are in better inquiry, but light demand. Prices range from 24c to 34c a pound.

COAL TAR DERIVATIVES

Acid, Naphthionic—Trading continues light and prices are holding and unchanged over last week. Offerings are being made freely in the New York market and a number of holders are still anxious to sell at $1.70@$1.80 a pound for spot goods. Large consumers are more interested in forward positions. Contract stocks, immediate shipment from works, are quoted between $1.50 and $1.60 a pound. The majority of large holders are encouraged over the outlook, since inquiries are heavier.

Acid, Sulphanilic—Prices are holding firm at 34c@35c a pound, with indications of additional advances. Trading between holders and consumers seems to be restricted on account of reported light supplies on hand. No material change is noted this week in the general range of prices and quotations for spot stocks range from 34c to 35c a pound.

Aminoazobenzene—Large consumers are now directing more attention to futures than to spot stocks of aminoazobenzene, and the market continues steady, but quiet. Quotations generally heard in the New York market range from $1.75 to $1.85 a pound for spot, with stocks for nearby delivery quoted at $1.65@$1.70 a pound.

Aniline Oil for Red—The tone of the market is firmer as the large number of inquiries that have been received seem to have developed into actual orders. The improvement was expected and dealers are now quoting firmly at $1.12@$1.15 a pound. Supplies, it is stated are ample to take care of even a better demand.

Aniline Oil and Salts—The oil is quoted on the spot between 29c and 30c a pound, drums extra, The trend of the market on both the oil and the salts is toward firmness as the demand is heavy and offerings are light. The United States Government, it is stated, is contemplating considerable buying. The salts remain unchanged over last week and prices hold at around 35c a pound. In some directions as low as 34c was quoted on the salts.

Benzidine—For the sulphate $1.60@$1.70 a pound is the quotation for nearby deliveries. Other sellers hold, with no little firmness, at a shade higher price. Supplies are light, as the production is still limited. The base is held strongly at prices that range from the minimum of $1.85 a pound up to $1.95. Many are of the opinion that conditions will hold steady and unchanged until spot stocks further diminish, when an advance is expected.

Metatoluylenediamine—The firmer tone reported on this product last week continues to hold, and second hands are doing less selling below manufacturers' prices. Spot stocks are in fair supply, and prices range from $1.70 to $1.75 a pound.

Naphthalene—From some directions it was reported that the market was slightly weaker on naphthalene due to a falling off in the demand. While 9½c a pound was the price generally heard for the white flakes of a good grade in car lots, it is stated that as low as 9c might have been accepted. Spot prices on naphthalene balls ranged around 12c a pound.

Naphthylamine—The New York market is unchanged. The demand is strong and it is stated that spot supplies are ample. Quotations heard for spot are $1.15@$1.25 a pound for the alpha and $2.10@$2.25 a pound for the beta, technical, and $3.10@$3.15 a pound for the beta sublimed.

Nitrotoluol—Forward positions are of more interest to consumers at the present time. No improvement is noted this week in the condition of the local market on nitrotoluol. The demand is comparatively light and spot offerings are being made freely at 60c a pound.

Para-amidophenol—There is a strong call from all sections and the undertone of the market continues strong. The base is quoted at $5.50@$6.00 a pound on the spot, while spot hydrochloride holds unchanged at $5.00@5.50 a pound.

Benzol—There has been a steady market for pure benzol. A good inquiry has been in evidence and with contract deliveries up to normal no accumulation in stocks was reported by producers. Leading factors continue to quote the market at 55c@60c per gallon, f. o. b. works. Small quantities are quoted at 58c@61c a gallon, spot, New York. Contract business is being placed in fair volume at 50c@52c a gallon.

Betanaphthol—A firmer market is reported on betanaphthol, as it is stated the production has been curtailed. Prices are a shade higher this week, especially on the technical, which ranges from 70c to 75c a pound. The sublimed is quoted in most quarters at 80c@90c a pound. The demand is strong.

Diethylaniline—This product continues scarce in the New York market. There is a strong demand, but trading is greatly restricted on account of reported light stocks on hand. As a matter of fact it is difficult to establish a price. Forward positions, thirty and sixty days' delivery continue to be quoted at $3.50.

Dimethylaniline—Spot supplies are light and the price generally heard is around 60c a pound as the minimum. Others are asking as high as 62c a pound and more. The export demand is attracting little or no attention as makers are having their hands full taking care of the domestic business. The local market continues strong and decidedly active.

Dinitrophenol—A slightly easier tone prevails in dinitrophenol. Spot stocks continue to be offered freer, with quotations ranging from 68c to 70c a pound. Contract goods are quoted at 66c@67c a pound.

Paradichlorbenzol—Spot stocks are ample and quotations range from 21c to 24c a pound. While trading is fairly brisk on this product it is understood that a heavier volume of business could be taken care of at the present time.

Schaeffer's Salt—This intermediate commonly known under the name of para-toner, is offered by a New York house at a very attractive figure, and good sized quantities can be delivered regularly. This product is an important intermediate for producing various anilines and has been very scarce on the market.

Toluidine—Around 90c a pound is the quotation for a good grade of the ortho, and no change is noted in the local market this week on either the ortho or the para. The poorer grade on the market is quoted at around 75c and 80c a pound, but is attracting little attention. Supplies of the para continue tight, and quotations in first hands range from $1.85 and $1.90 a pound. Some makers are asking as high as $2 a pound for the para.

Toluol—The undertone of the market is stronger since it is reported that large Government orders are to be placed with a number of leading manufacturers. Supplies are being withheld, and trading is restricted. Quotations for over the balance of the year range from $1.85 up. From the minimum of $1.90 up to $2.00 a gallon are the prices quoted for nearby deliveries on toluol.

AWARD FOR SUPPLY OF GLYCERIN

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, of the Navy Department, has made several awards for the supply of glycerin and petroleum spirits, as follows: 12,000 pounds of glycerin, chemically pure, to Colgate & Company, of New York, at $7,200; 11,000 gallons of petroleum spirits, to Standard Oil Company, New York, at $3,447.50; 31,000 gallons of petroleum spirits, to Standard Oil Company, Baltimore, Md., $5,857.50; 9,000 gallons petroleum spirits, to The Texas Company, New York, $2,475; 14,000 gallons petroleum spirits, to the Terebentine Company, Inc., of Philadelphia, $2,950; 8,000 gallons of petroleum spirits, to Standard Oil Company, San Francisco, Cal., $1,560; and 2,600 gallons of petroleum spirits, to the Union Oil Company, San Francisco, Cal., at $490.

N. P. O. V. CONVENTION AT CHICAGO, OCT. 8

The mid-year meeting of the Executive Officers of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association was held at the Executive offices in New York on Friday, June 15th, President Elting calling the meeting to order at 9:30 A. M. and the Board continuing sessions until late in the afternoon. Those present were: President Howard Elting, 1st Vice-President Frank P. Cheesman; 2nd Vice-President George C. Morton; Treasurer Frank Waldo and Secretary George V. Horgan; and J. S. Felton of Philadelphia, and H. S. Chatfield, New York, Directors.

The important activities of the Association since the time of the Atlantic City Convention last October were reviewed in full and further constructive work outlined. The most important business of the day was the resolution fixing the date of the Annual Convention at Chicago for Oct. 8 to Oct. 11.

The work of the Membership Committee came in for high praise, five new local clubs having been added to the Association during the past ten months. The Committee hopes to reach the one thousand mark before the October Convention.

Reports were made by the Tariff Committee, Trade Names Committee, Paint Jobbers', Paint Manufacturers', Window and Plate Glass Committees, and the Secretary and Treasurer.

Luther Martin, a Director of the Paint Trade Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was present during the discussion of the proposition to increase the business of that Company. As an incentive to members of the Association to take out added business with the Paint Trade Mutual Fire Insurance Co., President Elting has offered a Liberty Bond as a prize to the member who secures the greatest amount of insurance for the Mutual Company from now until the time of the annual meeting in October.

Chairman Edgerly, of the Trade Names Committee, submitted a comprehensive report in which a plan was outlined for further increasing the value of this feature of the Association work. President Elting appointed a special committee to act with Chairman Edgerly, the entire subject to be offered for approval at the October convention, the committee consisting of Chairman Edgerly, Frank Waldo and Secretary Horgan, ex-officio.

At 7:00 P. M. at the Drug and Chemical Club, the New York City Paint, Oil and Varnish Club tendered a dinner to the visiting officers and, while informal in character, it proved to be one of the red letter nights in the history of the Club. In addition to the officers above mentioned, the Club had as guests Louis Tracy, the English author, who gave an intensely interesting talk on "England in War Time." John C. Dempsey, formerly leading baritone with Madame Nordica, brought the assemblage to their feet with his rendition of the Star Spangled Banner.

President Elting and the Second Vice-President, George C. Morton, other speakers of the evening, dwelt upon the present situation in this country.

Sixty tons of bauxite, 120 tons of kaolin and 10 tons of fuller's earth is the daily output proposed by the Georgia Realty, Mining and Manufacturing Company of Macon, which recently incorporated. This company will develop 1,698 acres of bauxite, 1,150 acres of kaolin and 500 acres of fuller's earth land. It has organized with U. R. Hatfield, president, and H. R. Brown, secretary-treasurer.

A contract has been awarded by the War Department to a New York firm for the construction of a hydrogen generator gas plant for manufacturing gas for dirigibles at the Government aviation station at Newport News. It will cost $376,000 and will be the largest in the world.

The Chattanooga Gas and Coal Products Company, Alton Park, Tenn., is to construct additions to its plant which will have a daily capacity of 3,200 gallons of tar and 8,000 pounds of ammonia sulphate.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls	lb.	.45	— .46
*Acetone	lb.	.29½	— .30½
*Acetphenetidin	lb.	23 50	—24.50
Acetylsalicylic, Acid, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— 3.60
Aconitine, ⅛ oz.	ea.	2.00	— 2.05
Agar Agar, No. 1	lb.	.61	— .62
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	3.24	— 3.26
190 proof, U. S. P.	gal.	3 26	— 3.28
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	3.28	— 3.30
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.00	— 1.02
97 p.c.	gal.	1.05	— 1.07
*Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	1.00	— 1.01
*188 proof	gal.	1.02	— 1.03
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	1.24	— 1.50
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.29	— .31
Sweet	lb.	.27	— .29
Meal	lb.	.29	— .31
Aloin	lb.	.75	— .79
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.65	— 1.67
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.28	— .35
*Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—14.00
Grey	oz.	22.00	—27.00
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide, bulk	lb.	—	— .80
Carb. Dom., bbls., casks	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.29	— .33
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.85
Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Molybdate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	.17	— .18
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
*Amyl Acetate, drums	gal.	4.30	— 4.50
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.17	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.17	— .18
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.48	— .49
*Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	21.00	—21.50
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—23.80
Areca Nuts	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .19
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.64	— .69
White	lb.	.18½	— .19
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	55.00	—56.00
Sulphate	oz.	50.00	—52.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.25	— .26
*Barium Carb. prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .20
*Chlorate	lb.	.51	— .60
*Barley, Pearl	100 lbs.	—	6.10
*Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	2.15	— 2.40
*St. Thomas	gal.	2.90	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	— .23
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	— .25
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80	— 1.90
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Subcarbonate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.25
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.00
Bismuth Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 4.75
Tannate	lb.	—	— 2.90
Valerate	lb.	—	— 4.50
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Bromine U. S. P.	lb.	.64	— .70
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05½	— .06
*Imported	lb.	.26	— .29
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	— 4.25
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Metal sticks	lb.	—	— 1.90
*Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	12..50	—13.00
Bromide	oz.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	8.00	— 8.05
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	—17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—18.85
Calcium. Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.75	— .79
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.55
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.42	— 1.45
Calomel, see Mercury.			
*Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls.bk.	lb.	—	— .89½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .90½
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— .91
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .91½
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .91½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .90
*Japan, refined, 2½-lb.slabs	lb.	.88	— .89
Monobromated	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Russian	lb.	4.15	— 4.20
Powdered	lb.	3.95	— 4.05
Carbon bisulphide, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .07
Casein	lb.	.19	— .27
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .05
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.06	— .06½
Wood, powdered	lb.	.06½	— .07
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.15	— .26
Chloroform	lb.	.59	— .64
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.20	— 6.50
Cinchondine, Alk.,	oz.	—	— .93
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .51
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— —
Civet	oz.	1.95	— 2.20
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.44	— .48
Oleate	oz.	.84	— .95
*Cocaine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 7.00
Hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	—	— 7.25
*Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.27	— .28
Boxes	lb.	.38	— .39
Cases, fingers	lb.	.38	— .39
Codeine, alk. ¼-oz vials	oz.	—	—14.00
Acetate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	—12.65
Phosphate, ¼-oz. vials	oz.	—	—10.55
Sulphate, ¼-oz. vials	oz.	—	—11.25
Collodion, U. S. P.	lb.	.33	— .37
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb.	.38	— .44
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .32
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.59	— .64
*Spanish Apples	lb.	.55	— .57
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, powdered 20 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
*Coumarin, refined	lb.	20.75	—21.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. S.S.P.	lb.	—	— .49
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .48½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
*Carbonate	lb.	7.45	— 8.40
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.	.19	— .20
*Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.29	— .34
*Jewelers large	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Small	lb.	.85	— .89
French	lb.	.29	— .34
Dextrin, Corn, bags	100 lbs.	—	— 5.90
*Potato, Domestic	lb.	.09	— .10
*Imported	lb.	.13	— .14
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass	lb.	.29½	— .50
Reeds	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
*Emetine, Alk.	oz.	—	—70.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—44.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.89
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.74	— .75
Spanish	lb.	.71	— .73
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	— .23
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	—	— .27
Washed	lb.	—	— .23
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34	— 1.39
Formaldehyde	lb.	.17½	— .19
Fuller's Earth, powdered 100 lbs.		.95	— 1.45
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
*Gold	lb.	—	— 1.35
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.55
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.61	— .61½
C. P. in cans	lb.	.62½	— .63
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.58½	— .59
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.48½	— .49
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.44	— .44½
*Grains of Paradise	lb.	3.10	— 3.60
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Goa Powder	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—15.90
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Guarana	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
*Haarlem Oil	gross	5.95	— 7.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	.70	— .75
Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime	lb.	.38	— .40
Pacific Coast, 1916, prime	lb.	.11	— .12
Hydrogen Peroxide			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 6.50
10-oz. bottles	gross	—	—10.25
Pint bottles	gross	—	—18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
*Ichthyol	lb.	14.25	—17.00
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.30
Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.80	— .82
Russian	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.14	— .15
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.35	— .40
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.44	— .48
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.24	— .30
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.51	— .56
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.40
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
*Lycopodium, U. S. P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.20	— .21
Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.50	— 4.55
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.30
Oxide, Tech, bbls. or kegs	lb.	.20	— .21
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .85
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
*Sulphate, Epsom Salts,			
*Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	3.70	— 3.75
*U. S. P.	100 lbs.	4.35	— 4.45
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	—	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.30
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50
Manna, large flake	lb.	.94	— 1.00
Small flake	lb.	.72	— .76
Sorts	lb.	.34	— .39
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.15	— 3.20
*Recryst	lb.	3.85	— 3.90
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	—	—85.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .78
Powdered	lb.	—	— .80
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .81
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.13
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.91
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.76
Powder, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.71
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 3.70
Red	lb.	—	— 3.80
Yellow	lb.	—	— 3.70
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.10
Powder	lb.	—	— 2.20
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.20
Powder	lb.	—	— 2.25

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue	lb.	12.00	—13.90
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.18½	— .20½
Morphine, Acet. ½-oz. v. 1-oz.			
Hydrochlor. ½-oz.v.1-oz.box	oz.	—	—10.10
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	— 9.80
1-oz vials	oz.	—	— 9.85
½-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	—	—10.05
½-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	—	—10.10
Diacetyl, Alk., ½-oz. v.	oz.	14.90	—15.10
Hydrochloride, ½-oz. v.	oz.	13.50	—13.65
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, ½-oz. v.	oz.	—	—15.25
*Moss, Iceland	lb.	.35	— .40
Irish	lb.	.10	— .11
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	10.00	—10.50
Tonquin	oz.	20.00	—20.25
Grain, Cab	oz.	16.50	—16.75
Tonquin	oz.	29.25	—29.75
Druggists	oz.	27.25	—27.75
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	—12.75
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Balls	lb.	.12	— .12½
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate	lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.13½	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .17
*Opium, cases	lb.	—	—27.00
*Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—28.00
*Granular	lb.	—	—31.00
*Powdered U. S. P.	lb.	—	—29.00
Orthoform	oz.	1.35	— 1.40
Oxgall, pur. U. S. P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.45	— 3.90
Paraffin White Oil, U. S. P.	gal.	2.50	— 2.90
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.44	— .45
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.04¾	— .05
Cream	lb.	.07½	— .08
Lily white	lb.	.09½	— .10
Snow white	lb.	.13	— .14
Phenolphthalein	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	.80	— .85
Red	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
*Pilocarpine	oz.	18.00	—19.50
Piperidine	oz.	.90	— .95
Piperin	oz.	.60	— .65
Podophyllin, U. S. P.	oz.	2.80	— 3.20
Poppy Heads	lb.	.80	— .82
Potassium acetate	oz.	1.26	— 1.27
Bicarb	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb.	—	— 1.00
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.54
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide, bulk	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
*Permanganate	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	.75	— .85
Quassia chips	lb.	.07	— .07½
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz tins	oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
*Second Hands	oz.	.75	— .76
*Amsterdam	oz.	.75	— .77
*German	oz.	.75	— .77
*Java	oz.	.75	— .78
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .80
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .40
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	13.00	—13.50
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .42
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .41
Rose Water, triple dist., dem	lb.	7.00	— 7.20
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02¾	— .04
*Saccharin	lb.	33.00	—35.00
Safrol	lb.	—	— —
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—16.75
Salol, bulk, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Sandalwood	lb.	.18	— .19
Ground	lb.	.20	— .22
Santonin, cryst. bulk	lb.	36.00	—37.25
Powdered	lb.	37.00	—38.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	— .30
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots	oz.	.47¼	— —
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.41	— .42
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.01
*Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.27	— .28
Marseilles, white	lb.	.17	— .18
Green, pure	lb.	.15½	— .16
Ordinary	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure	lb.	.13	— .13½
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .10½
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Citrate, crystals	lb.	—	— .64
Granular U. S. P.	lb.	.70	— .72
Benzoate, granulated,U.S.P.	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Bicarb, English	lb.	—	— .02¾
*Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	— .02¾
Bromide, bulk	lb.	—	— .45
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	.92	— .95
Iodide	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Phosphate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.07
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12
Dried	lb.	.20	— .28
Salicylate bulk, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .85
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) 100-lb.		.60	— .70
Tungstate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½	— .26
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.44	— .53
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Starch, Corn, Pearl, bags.	cwt.	—	— 5.05
Potato, granulated	lb.	.13	— .14
*Storax, liquid, cases	lb.	6.75	— 7.25
Strontium Acetate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Bromide, crystals	lb.	—	— .70
Iodide	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Nitrate	lb.	.25	— .30
Salicylate, U. S. P.	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Strychnine Alkd, cryst, bulk	oz.	1.35	— 1.45
Acetate	oz.	1.45	— 1.55
Nitrate	oz.	1.40	— 1.45
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.45	— .46
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	lb.	13.50	—14.50
Sulphur, bbls. roll	100 lbs.	2.70	— 3.00
Flour	100 lbs.	2.85	— 3.00
Flowers	100 lbs.	3.05	— 3.40
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.08½	— .09
*Kegs	per keg	6.00	— 6.25
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.30	— .35
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic, U. S. P.	lb.	.62	— .64
Casks	lb.	.57	— .59
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.56	— .60
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals	lb.	16.50	—17.00
Iodide	lb.	15.00	—15.75
Tin, crystals	lb.	.40	— .40½
Bichloride	lb.	.19¾	— .20
Oxide	lb.	.66	— 66½
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.70	— 3.80
Artificial	lb.	.12	— .12½
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
*Vanillin	oz.	.64	— .69
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	.56	— .58
Gran.	lb.	.25	— .28
Med.	lb.	.33	— .38
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.23	— .24
Chloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.25
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, Amer. Process	lb.	.10¼	— .10½
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½	— .07
Citric crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .73
Powder	lb.	—	— .73¼
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.05	— 1.10
Chromic, 85 p.c.	lb.	1.26	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
Formic, 75 p.c.	lb.	.35	— .40
Gallic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute 3 p.c.	lb.	.20	— .25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .45
Lactic, U. S. P., 75 p.c.	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, C. P.	lb.	.06	— .07
Nitric, C. P.	lb.	.11½	— .12
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.45	— .46
Picric, kegs	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.95	— 3.15
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.05	— .06
Crude	gal.	.24	— .29
Salicylic bulk U. S. P.	lb.	.80	— .85
Stearic	lb.	.14½	— .15¼
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphurous	lb.	.03	— .05
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Tartaric Crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	.76	— .82
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.76	— .78

Acids

Acetic, U. S. P., 56 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.33½	— .36½
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	7.50	— 7.25
ex Toluol	lb.	6.25	— 6.75
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13¼	— .13¾
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13¾	— .13¾
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Camphoric	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
Carbolic, cryst. U. S. P. drs. lb.		.45	— .47
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.48	— .50
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.46	— .48
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.45	— .47
Cinnamic	lb.	5.00	— 5.20
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35

*Nominal.

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	13.00	—14.00
Artificial, chlorine traces	lb.	5.15	— 5.30
Free from chlorine	lb.	5.60	— 6.00
*Amber, crude	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Rectified	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Anise	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Bay	lb.	2.45	— 2.70
Bergamot	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Synthetic	lb.	3.45	— 3.65
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.50	— 4.80
*Cade	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb.	.85	— .90
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.14	— .16
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	— .18
Caraway	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Lead Free	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.80	— .85
Cedar Wood	lb.	.16	— .18
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	22.00	—23.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.58	— .60
Java	lb.	.90	— .95
Cloves, cans	lb.	—	— 2.00
Bottles	lb.	—	— 2.10
Copaiba	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Coriander	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Cubebs	lb.	5.40	— 5.60
Cumin	lb.	4.45	— 4.55
Erigeron	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.70	— .75
California	lb.	.65	— .70
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Geranium, rose, African	lb.	5.15	— 5.30
Bourbon	lb.	4.80	— 5.05
*Turkish	lb.	3.50	—3.75
Ginger	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
*Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 3.75
*Hemlock	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	15.75	—16.25
Twice rect.	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Lavender flowers	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Garden	lb.	.60	— .70
Lemon, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.15
Lemongrass	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Limes, Expressed	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Distilled	lb.	3.00	— 3.30
Linaloe	lb.	3.10	— 3.15
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
*Malefern	lb.	12.75	—14.00
*Mustard, natural	lb.	—	— —
Artificial	lb.	—	—23.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	46.00	—57.00
Petale	lb.	55.00	—60.00
Artificial	lb.	60.00	—65.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	2.65	— —
Italian, sweet	lb.	3.00	— 3.25

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Origanum	lb.	.30	— .32
*Patchouli	lb.	24.00	—26.00
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Imported	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Peppermint, bulk, tins	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	9.00	—10.00
Pimento	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
*Pine Needles	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Rose, natural	oz.	22.00	—24.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.80	— 2.95
*Rosemary, French	lb.	.80	— .90
Safrol	lb.	.45	— .50
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	12.20	—12.35
*West Indian	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.80	— .97
Artificial	lb.	.28	— .30
*Savin	lb.	—	— 6.50
Spearmint	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
*Spruce	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Tansy	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
White, French	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.45	— 2.65
Synthetic, U. S. P.	lb.	.80	— .90
Wormseed	lb.	4.45	— 4.65
Wormwood	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	12.00	—23.00
Manila	lb.	30.00	—40.00
Artificial	lb.	14.00	—24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	11.00	—11.25
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cubeb	lb.	4.60	— 6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
*Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.25	— 7.00
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	—11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Orris, domestic	lb.	4.00	— 4.25

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.58	— .59½
South American	lb.	.95	— .97
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.90	— 6.25
Oregon	gal.	.90	— .95
Peru	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Tolu	lb.	.39	— .41

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.63	— .74
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .20
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.18	— .20
of Tree	lb.	.15	— .17
Buckthorn	lb.	.21	— .24
Calisaya	lb.	.18	— .22
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.12	— .13
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.22	— .26
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.37	— .39
Broken	lb.	.30	— .35
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	.35	— .38
*Broken	lb.	.28	— .35
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.26	— .27
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.19	— .20
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.29	— .36
Condurango	lb.	.12	— .13
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	— .09
Cramp, true	lb.	.60	— .65
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.23	— .25
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	— .06½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	— .09
Select, bdls.	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.11	— .13
Hemlock	lb.	.06	— .08
Lemon Peel	lb.	.07	— .09
Mezereon	lb.	.23	— .27
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Sweet	lb.	.13	— .14
Trieste	lb.	.13	— .13½
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.11½	— .12
Northern	lb.	.15	— .17
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	— .26
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.08	— .13
Select	lb.	.15	— .16

*Nominal.

Simaruba	lb.	.24	— .25
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .08½
Cut	lb.	.15	— .15½
Crushed	lb.	.09½	— .10
Tonga	lb.	.39	— .40
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.36	— .38
of Tree	lb.	.15	— .16
Willow, Black	lb.	.07½	— .09½
White	lb.	.11	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.06	— .07
White Poplar	lb.	.03	— .04
Wild Cherry	lb.	.07	— .08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04	— .05

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.28	— .29
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07	— .07½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.89	— .95
Para	lb.	.54	— .60
Surinam	lb.	.64	— .69
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	5.00	— 6.50
Cuts	lb.	3.70	— 4.25
Bourbon	lb.	2.20	— 2.40
South American	lb.	3.20	— 4.20
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Green label	lb.	1.40	— 1.45

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.70	— .75
XX	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .76
Fish	lb.	.08	— .09
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.18	— .20
*Juniper	lb.	.07	— .07½
Laurel	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Poke	lb.	.09	— .10
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .15
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.06	— .07
*Sloe	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Sumac	lb.	.04	— .05

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	2.45	— 2.65
Powdered	lb.	2.50	— 2.70
Borage	lb.	.75	— .80
*Calendula	lb.	3.60	— 3.70
*Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	.45	— .50
*German	lb.	.50	— .55
*Hungarian	lb.	.50	— .55
*Roman	lb.	1.45	— 1.65
Spanish	lb.	.40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.33	— .35
Dogwood	lb.	.15	— .16
Elder	lb.	.32	— .34
*Insect, open	lb.	.28	— .29
*Closed	lb.	.33	— .35
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.34	— .37
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.49	— .51
*Kousso	lb.	.54	— .60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.19	— .20
Select	lb.	.24	— .29
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Malva, blue	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Black	lb.	.45	— .60
*Mullein	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Orange	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.06	— .06½
Patchouli	lb.	.52	— .57
*Poppy, red	lb.	.50	— .55
*Rosemary	lb.	.50	— .60
Saffron, American	lb.	.44	— .47
Valencia	lb.	12.00	—12.40
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite, German	lb.	.17	— .20
Balmony	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.04
Belladonna	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.05½	— .07
Buchu, short	lb.	1.28	— 1.30
Long	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cannabis, true imported	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
American	lb.	.65	— .80
Catnip	lb.	.04	— .08
Chestnut	lb.	.60	— .65
Chiretta	lb.	.37	— .39
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	.45	— .50
*Truxillo	lb.	.42	— .48
Coltsfoot	lb.	.30	— .31
Conium	lb.	.20	— .20½
Corn Silk	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Damiana	lb.	.13	— .15
Dandelion	lb.	.18	— .19
Deer Tongue	lb.	.09½	— .11
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.54	— .64
Imported	lb.	.69	— .73
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07	— .08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.21	— .23
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.06½	— .07
*Henbane, German	lb.	4.55	— 4.65
*Russian	lb.	4.70	— 4.90

*Nominal.

Henna	lb.	.11	— .12
Horehound	lb.	.20	— .22
Jaborandi	lb.	.21	— .26
Laurel	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.55	— .60
Lobelia	lb.	.08	— .09
Lovage	lb.	.28	— .33
Matico	lb.	.26	— .29
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— .55
French	lb.	.34	— .35
Liverwort	lb.	.55	— .60
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05¼	— .06
Peppermint, American	lb.	.15	— .19
Pichi	lb.	.10	— .12
Prince's Pine	lb.	.09	— .11
Plantain	lb.	.10¼	— .11
*Pulsatilla	lb.	7.45	— 7.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Rosemary	lb.	.22	— .23
Rue	lb.	.39	— .50
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— .65
*Grinding	lb.	.55	— .60
Greek	lb.	.15	— .16
Spanish	lb.	.12	— .13
Savory	lb.	.17	— .17½
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half leaf	lb.	.70	— .76
Siftings	lb.	.39	— .41
Powdered	lb.	.39	— .40
Tinnevelly	lb.	.14	— .21
Pods	lb.	.20	— .22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.13	— .14
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.23	— .25
Tansy	lb.	.08½	— .10½
Thyme	lb.	.10	— .10½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07½	— .08
Wintergreen	lb.	.07	— .08
Wormwood	lb.	.24	— .26
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	— .08

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.66	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .74
*German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
*Alkanet	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Althea, cut	lb.	.47	— .51
Whole	lb.	.40	— .41
Angelica, American	lb.	.30	— .37
*German	lb.	.70	— .90
Arnica	lb.	.52	— .60
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.07	— .07½
Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna	lb.	3.45	— 3.50
Powdered	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.17	— .18
Beth	lb.	.14	— .18
Bitter	lb.	.22	— .24
Blood	lb.	.09	— .10
Blueflag	lb.	.14	— .15
Bryonia	lb.	.39	— .49
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.32	— .42
American	lb.	.21	— .24
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.16	— .20
Cohosh, black	lb.	.04	— .04½
Blue	lb.	.04	— .04½
Colchicum	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Colombo, whole	lb.	.13½	— .15½
Comfrey	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.11½	— .12
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	.32	— .33
American	lb.	.32	— .33
*Doggrass, true, imported	lb	1.45	— 1.55
Bermuda, cut	lb.	.75	— .80
Echinacea	lb.	.32	— .34
Elecampane	lb.	.08½	— .09
Galangal	lb.	.12	— .14
Gelsemium	lb.	.10	— .11
Gentian	lb.	.16	— .17
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Geranium	lb.	.06	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.09	— .10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.19	— .23
Bleached	lb.	.22	— .24
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	5.70	— 5.80
Wild, Eastern	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Northwestern	lb.	6.45	— 6.70
Southern	lb.	6.30	— 6.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.75	— 5.90
Powdered	lb.	6.20	— 6.25
*Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
*White ,Domestic	lb.	.26	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .32
*Imported	lb.	.40	— .44

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.60
Rio	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Jalap, whole	lb.	.12	— .12½
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
Kava Kava	lb.	.18½	— .19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.60	— .65
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .25
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.17½	— .18½
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.65	— .75
Manaca	lb.	.21	— .23
Mandrake	lb.	.07½	— .08½
*Musk, Russian	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.14	— .16
Verona	lb.	.13	— .14
Finger	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Pareira Brava	lb.	.54	— .56
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .47
Pink, true	lb.	.45	— .50
Pleurisy	lb.	.19	— .20
Poke	lb.	.04	— .04½
Rhatany	lb.	.15	— .17
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.74	— .79
Cuts	lb.	.41	— .65
High Dried	lb.	.21	— .22
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.44	— .46
American	lb.	.21	— .25
Mexican	lb.	.28	— .30
Senega, Northern	lb.	.58	— .60
Southern	lb.	.67	— .70
Serpentaria	lb.	.31	— .33
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09½	— .11½
*Snake, Black	lb.	.35	— .40
Canada, natural	lb.	.31	— .35
Stripped	lb.	.36	— .42
Spikenard	lb.	.22	— .24
Squaw Vine	lb.	.13	— .14
Squill, white	lb.	.13½	— .15½
Stillingia	lb.	.08½	— .09
Stone	lb.	.06	— .07
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.27	— .28
True (Aletris)	lb.	.18	— .19
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.69	— .80
*English	lb.	.71	— .76
*German	lb.	.80	— .85
Japanese	lb.	.53	— .55
Yellow Dock	lb.	.13½	— .16
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.10	— .12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	.32	— .33
Mexican	lb.	.24	— .24½
Russian	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.26½	— .27
Star	lb.	.34	— .35
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
Dutch	lb.	.06	— .07
Smyrna	lb.	.07	— .07½
South American	lb.	.07½	— .08
Caraway	lb.	.64	— .65
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.85	— 1.10
Ceylon, green	lb.	.47	— .47½
Decorticated	lb.	.60	— .60½
Celery	lb.	.27	— .27½
Colchicum	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Conium	lb.	.54	— .59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.24	— .24½
Bleached domestic	lb.	.26	— .26½
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.19	— .19¼
Malta	lb.	.19½	— .20
Mogador	lb.	.19	— .19½
Morocco	lb.	.19	— .19½
Dill	lb.	.19	— .20
Fennel, French	lb.	.17	— .17½
*German, small	lb.	.21	— .22
*Roumanian ,small	lb.	.19½	— .21
Flax, whole	per bbl.	13.00	—13.25
Ground	lb.	.07	— .07½
Foenugreek	lb.	.12	— .12½
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10½
*Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.04¾	— .05
*Russian	lb.	.08	— .08½
Henbane	lb.	.31	— .33
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.08¼	— .09½
Larkspur	lb.	.21½	— .23
Lobelia	lb.	.21¾	— .23½
Millet, natural	lb.	.04	— .04½
*Hulled	lb.	.08	— .08½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14½	— .14¾
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.10½	— .11
California, brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Chinese	lb.	.08	— .08½
Dutch, yellow	lb.	.14¼	— .14½
English yellow	lb.	.13¾	— .14
*German, yellow	lb.	.14¼	— .15
Silicy, brown	lb.	.14½	— .15
Parsley	lb.	.16½	— .18½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.70	— .71
*Russian	lb.	.65	— .66
*Turkish	lb.	.66	— .67
Pumpkin	lb.	.10½	— .11

*Nominal.

Quince, select	lb.	.79	— .89
Rape, English	lb.	.09½	— .10
Japanese	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.20½	— .23½
Stavesacre	lb.	.24½	— .28
Stramonium	lb.	.15½	— .17½
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Kombe	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Sunflower, large	lb.	.04½	— .05
Small	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.10	— .10¼
China	lb.	.07½	— .08
Madras	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Worm, American	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Levant	lb.	.40	— .45

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.09¾	— .10
Curacao, cases	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.36	— .38
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.54	— .56
Powdered	lb.	.59	— .60
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.42	— .49
Seconds	lb.	.39	— .40
Sorts Amber	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .35
Asafetida, whole U. S. P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	—	— 1.35
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .36
*Catechu	lb.	.24	— .29
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.69	— .70
Euphorbium	lb.	.21	— .23
Powd red	lb.	.25	— .29
Galbanum	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Gamboge	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Guaiac	lb.	.30	— .38
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kino	lb.	.50	— .55
Locust	lb.	.28	— .30
Mastic	lb.	.60	— .62
Myrrh, select	lb.	.34	— .35
Sorts	lb.	.31	— .32
Siftings	lb.	.26	— .28
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.11½	— .12
Tears	lb.	.17	— .18
Sandarac	lb.	.42	— .44
Senegal, picked	lb.	.21	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.18½	— .24
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .95
Thus, per bbl.	280-lbs.	9.25	— 9.50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.28	— 2.37
Seconds	lb.	1.94	— 2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.65	— 1.85
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— 2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.30	— .32
Bees, white	lb.	.67	— .71
Yellow, crude	lb.	.52	— .62
Yellow, refined	lb.	.56	— .57
Candelilla	lb.	.24	— .27
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.51	— .52
No. 1	lb.	.48	— .49
No. 2	lb.	.44	— .45
No. 3	lb.	.40	— .43
*Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.15	— .17
*White	lb.	.21	— .24
Japan	lb.	.17	— .18
*Montan, crude	lb.	.35	— .45
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.64	— .70
Green	lb.	.90	— .94
*Refined, white	lb.	.82	— .86
Domestic	lb.	.34	— .35
*Refined, yellow	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.11	— .15
Foreign	lb.	.13	— .16

*Nominal.

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.05	— .05¾
56 p.c.	lb.	.10½	— .11½
70 p.c.	lb.	.15	— .16
80 p.c.	lb.	.22	— .22½
Glacial	lb.	.40	— .45
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Ground	lb.	.04⅜	— .04½
Powdered	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Chrome	lb.	.18	— .18½
Potash, lump	lb.	.06½	— .07
Ground	lb.	.06¾	— .07½
Powdered	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03½	— .03¾
Low grade	lb.	.02	— .02⅛
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06½	— .07½
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	— .05½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	— .05
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.10	— .11
Granulated, white	lb.	.15¾	— .16½
Lump	lb.	.15¼	— .16
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	.5⅞	— .06¼
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	95.00	—100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Bleaching powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.01¾	— .02¼
Calcium Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		4.50	— 4.55
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f. o. b. N.Y.	ton	—	— —
Granulated, f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran., second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12¾
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Second hands	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .11
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.12½	— .13
White cryst.	lb.	.14	— .14½
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .13¾
Granulated	lb.	.13¼	— .13½
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .24
Paste	lb.	.10	— .12
Nitrate	lb.	.15	— .16
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¾
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¾
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¾
English	lb.	—	— —
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .08¾
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01¾	— .01½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01¾	— .02
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.01¾	— .02
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05¼	— .06¼
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06¾	— .07¼
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.07	— .07¾
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.07½	— .08
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05¼
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¾
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.75
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Bichromate	lb.	.36	— .37
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.70	— .75
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.84	— .86
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.56	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.69	— .74
Muriate, basis 80p.c.	per ton	375.00	—400.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.60	— 2.80
Yellow	lb.	.96	— 1.00
Saltpeter, crude	lb.	—	— —
Refined	lb.	.31	— .38
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags	100 lbs.	2.70	— 2.95
Dense	100 lb.	3.90	— 4.10
Bichromate	lb.	.15½	— .18
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal.Soda,Am.	100lbs	1.10	— 1.25
Caustic, dom. 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.75	— 6.90
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.25
Chlorate	lb.	.25	— .26
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	— 1.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.05
Refined	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Nitrite	lb.	.38	— .42
Prussiate	lb.	.30	— .35
Silicate 140 p.c.	100 lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.05	— 1.25
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.70	— .75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst	lb.	.02	— .02¼
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	.03	— .03¼

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	45.00	—50.00
Sulphur, crude, f.o.b. Baltimore	ton	45.00	—50.00
Sulphuric Acid		—	— —
60 deg.	ton	22.00	—25.00
66 deg.	ton	32.00	—34.00
Oleum 20 p.c.		.02	— .02¾
Battery Acid,car's per 100 lbs		2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Amidonaphtholsulphonic	lb.	—	— 1.75
Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.50	— 8.00
Crude	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Acid H.	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid, Naphthionic, white	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Acid Naphthosulphonic		—	— —
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate..		—	— —
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.34	— .36
p-Amidophenol	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Aniline Oil	lb.	.29½	— .30½
Aniline Salts	lb.	.35	— .36
Aniline for red	lb.	1.12	— 1.15
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.10	— .12
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Benzidine	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.58	— .60
Benzol, Com.	gal.	—	— .60
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Chlorobenzol	lb.	—	— .31
Cumidine	lb.	—	— —
Diamedophenol	lb.	—	— —
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	—	— —
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.21	— .24
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.60	— .62
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.33	— .35
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.68	— .70
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .60
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Naphthalene	lb.	.09¼	— .10
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.	—	— 2.90
b-Naphthol	lb.	.70	— .75
Sublimed	lb.	.80	— .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
Nitronaphthol	lb.	—	— —
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.60	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	— 1.00
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	— 1.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	6.40	— 6.50
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcinol	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Technical	lb.	—	— 9.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	—	— —
Toluidine	lb.	.80	— .90
o-Toluidine	lb.	.90	— 1.00
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Toluol, pure	gal.	1.80	— 2.00
Toluol Commercial 90 p.c.	gal.	1.80	— 2.05
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	— .40
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.10	— 1.75
Acid Blue	lb.	2.50	— 4.00
Acid Brown	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Acid Orange	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Acid Orange II	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Acid Red	lb.	2.50	— 3.55
Acid Scarlet	lb.	2.30	— 3.50
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Alizarin Blue	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	8.50	—10.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	8.25	— 9.50
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Alpine Red	lb.	5.00	— 6.50
Alpine Yellow	lb.	6.75	— 8.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Aurine	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.10	— 1.30
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	2.25	— 3.25
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Bright Red	lb.	2.75	— 3.75
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Chrome Red	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Chrysamine Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Chrysoidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Chrysoidine R.	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Congo Red	lb.	2.90	— 4.00
Crystal Violet	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Direct Acid Orange	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Direct Black	lb.	1.15	— 2.10
Direct Blue	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Direct Brown	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.80	— 3.50
Direct Fast Red	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Direct Red	lb.	2.75	— 3.50
Direct Yellow	lb.	2.60	— 4.75
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	2.40	— 3.00
Direct Violet	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	—	— 1.85
T extra, contract	lb.	—	— 2.00
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	1.75	— 2.35
Fur Black, extra	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Fur Brown B.	lb.	3.00	— 6.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	—	— 8.00
Green Crystals	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	.35	— .40
Induline	lb.	1.30	— 1.60
Magenta	lb.	—	—10.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	4.00	— 4.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Nigrosine water sol., blue Jet	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	4.50	— 6.00
Oil Black	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Oil Orange	lb.	—	— 1.25
Oil Scarlet	lb.	—	— 2.00
Oil Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Scarlet 2R	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Soluble Blue	lb.	2.00	— 5.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	6.50	— 8.50
Sulphur Black E. S. ext.conc.	lb.	.75	— .95
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black 150 p.c	lb.	—	— .85
Sulphur Blue	lb.	2.60	— 3.25
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	4.00	— 4.20
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.28	— .50
Sulphur Green	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Tartrazine	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Wool Orange	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Victoria Blue	lb.	16.00	—18.00
Victoria Blue base	lb.	25.00	—26.00
Victoria Green	lb.	13.00	—15.00
Victoria Red	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	2.75	— 3.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33	— .34
Seed	lb.	.11	— .14½
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.54	— .57
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Oudes	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Guatemala	lb.	2.35	— 2.65
Kurpahs	lb.	3.15	— 3.60
Madras	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.25	— .26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.09¼	— .10
Aleppey	lb.	.10	— .10½
Pubna	lb.	—	— —
China	lb.	.07	— .07½

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	39.00	—40.00
Chips	lb.	.04½	— .05¼
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood sticks	ton	39.50	—40.00
Chips	lb.	.03½	— .03¾
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.14¼	— .16¼
Triple	lb.	.19½	— .21
Concentrated	lb.	.28¼	— .30¼
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Liquid	lb.	.08½	— .09
Tablet	lb.	.10	— .12
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.19	— .24
Concentrated	lb.	—	— .38
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic	lb.	.11	— .12
Gall	lb.	—	— .18
Hematine	lb.	.08	— .10
Crystals	lb.	.24	— .34
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.18	— .20
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .52
For wool	lb.	.28	— .30
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.18½	— .19½
Crystals	lb.	.19	— .24
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.08	— .10
Contract	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron	lb.	.07	— .11
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.80	— .85
Blood, imported	lb.	.46	— .50
Domestic	lb.	.36	— .45
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	— .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.18	— .25

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi Divi	ton	61.50	—62.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	—50.00
Myrobolans	ton	60.00	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	—	—50.00
No. 2	ton	—	—28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. ton	ton	85.00	—95.00
Virginia, 20 p.c. tan	ton	55.00	—57.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02¾	— .02¾
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Drumtan, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.02½	— .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	— .10½
Common	lb.	.15½	— .16
Cubes No. 1	lb.	.23	— .24
No. 2	lb.	.21	— .22
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½	— .04¼
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¾	— .02½
Myrobalans, liq, 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	— .11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.03¾	— .04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	lb.	.05	— .06
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	— —
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07½	— .08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09	— .11
Clarified	lb.	.10	— .12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	— .01¾
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan,	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

*Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.88	— .90
Domestic, prime	gal.	.86	— .88

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Cod Liver Newfoundland	bbl.	75.00	—80.00
Norwegian	bbl.	120.00	—125.00
*Degras, American	lb.	.09¾	— .10¼
*German	lb.	.10	— .10½
English	lb.	.09¾	— .10¼
Neutral	lb.	.31	— .34
Horse	lb.	.16	— .17
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.95	— 2.00
Off Prime	gal.	1.65	— 1.80
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.55	— 1.60
No. 1	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
No. 2	gal.	1.40	— 1.45
Menhaden, Brown, strained	gal.	.87	— .88
Light, strained	gal.	.90	— .92
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.92	— .94
White, bl'ch'd winter	gal.	.94	— .96
*Northern, crude	gal.	—	— —
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	.80	— .82
Neatsfoot, 20 deg	gal.	1.65	— 1.75
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
Dark	gal.	1.40	— 1.45
Prime	gal.	1.55	— 1.60
Oleo Oil	lb.	.20	— .22
Herring	gal.	—	— —
*Porpoise, body	gal.	.80	— .85
*Jaw	gal.	23.00	—25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.13½	— .14
Saponified	lb.	.14	— .15
*Seal, white	gal.	—	— —
Sod Oil	lb.	.10	— .12
*Sperm bleached, winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.27	— 1.28
45 deg., cold test	gal.	1.25	— 1.26
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	1.23	— 1.24
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.23	— .24
Double pressed	lb.	.24	— .25
Triple pressed	lb.	.25	— .26
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.50	— 1.54
Prime	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Whale, Bleached, natural	gal.	.92	— .94
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.95	— .97

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.24	— .25¼
Cases	lb.	.25½	— .26
No. 3	lb.	.24½	— .25½
*Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.16½	— .17
Cochin domestic	lb.	.19	— .19¼
Domestic, tanks	lb.	.16	— .16¾
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	16.41	—16.61
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	1.08	— 1.10
Summer yellow prime	bbl.	16.50	—17.00
White	lb.	—	— —
*Winter, yellow	gal.	.12	— .13
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.18	— —
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.19	— —
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.20	— —
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots,	gal.	1.23	— —
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
Foots	lb.	.19	— .20
*Palm Lagos	lb.	.17½	— .18¼
Commercial	lb.	.16	— .17
Prime, red	lb.	.15	— .16
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.17	— .18
*Imported	lb.	.19	— .20
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.61	— .63
Yellow, steam	gal.	.53	— .57
*Poppy Seed	gal.	3.00	— 3.25
Rapeseed, re'd, French, in			
*bbls.	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
*Blown	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
*Refined, English	gal.	1.40	— 1.45
Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	.37	— .38
Second	gal.	.46	— .48
*Sesame domestic	gal.	1.60	— 1.75
*Imported	gal.	—	— 3.00
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.15¼	— .15¾
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.27	— .31
Commercial	lb.	.23	— .25

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity			
25-30 cold test	gal.	.13½	— .14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14	— .15
Summer	gal.	.13	— .14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21	— .26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	— .30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.15	— .18
Neutral, W. Vo. 29 grav.	gal.	.26½	— .27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½	— .22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	— .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29½	— .30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½	— .22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18	— .19

*Nominal.

Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28	— .35
No. 200	gal.	.24	— .25
No. 100	gal.	.23½	— .24
No. 110	gal.	.23	— .23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.41½	— .42
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.36½	— .39½
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.28½	— .35½
Pitch, prime	200-lb bbl.	4.50	— 4.75
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	10.00	—12.00
Rosin, com. to g'd	280-bbl.	6.10	— 6.15

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	—	— .72
Diamond "I"	lb.	—	— .70
V. S. O.	lb.	—	— .71
Fine Orange	lb.	—	— .65
Second Orange	lb.	—	— .62
*T. N.	lb.	—	— .60
A. C. Garnet	lb.	—	— .60
Button	lb.	—	— .65
Regular, bleached	lb.	—	— .58
Bone, Dry	lb.	—	— .70

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.21	— .21½
Canton, rolls	lb.	.12¾	— .13
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.41	— .42
Capsicum, Bombay	lb.	.09	— .09½
Japan	lb.	.08	— .08½
Cassia Buds	lb.	.14½	— .15
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.12	— .12½
Mombassa	lb.	.27	— .27½
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.28	— .29
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.30	— .30¼
Penang	lb.	.35	— .35½
Zanzibar	lb.	.26½	— .27
Ginger, African	lb.	.13	— .13¼
Cochin	lb.	.14½	— .15
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.16	— .17
Jamaica	lb.	.21	— .22
Japan	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.50	— 52
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.51	— .52
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.25	— .25½
Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.18	— .20
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.25	— .25¼
White	lb.	.25½	— .25¾
Pimento	lb.	.06¼	— .06½

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		—	— —..
f.o.b. New Orleans		—	— —
Cottonseed, Meal f.o.b. Atlanta		43.00	—44.00
Columbia		—	— —
New Orleans	ton	—	— —
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00	—40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	—42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	47.50	—48.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	—49.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	— 2.60
	200 lb. sacks	—	— 1.70
Turk's Island—			
Coarse	140 lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Mineral	140 lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Salt Cake, bulk, 112 lbs.		.85	— 1.00

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.45	— .50
Open kettle	gal.	.40	— .49
Blackstrap bbls.	gal.	.26	— .28
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.35	— .44
Fancy	lb.	.75	— .80
Medium	lb.	.50	— .70
Honey—			
*Buckwheat, ext.	lb.	.08	— .08½
*Clover, Comb, fancy	lb.	.14	— .14½
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.12	— .13
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	—	— 5.14

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.11¾	— .12¼
Caracas	lb.	.12¾	— .12¾
Hayti	lb.	.10½	— .10¾
*Maracaibo	lb.	.21½	— .23
Trinidad	lb.	.12	— .12¼

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Am.	Nat.	Ar-buckle	Fed.	War-ner
Powdered	7.65	7.65	7.60	7.60	7.70
XXXX	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70
Confectioners A	7.40	7.65	7.40	...	7.40
Standard gran.	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55

*Nominal.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.72	— .75
Brown strained	gal.	.87	— .88
Light, strained	gal.	.90	— .92
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.92	— .94
White, bleached, winter	gal.	.94	— .96
Neatsfoot 20 deg.	gal.	1.65	— 1.75
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
Dark	gal.	1.55	— 1.60
Prime	gal.	1.40	— 1.45
Red (crude oleic acid)	lb.	.13½	— .14
Saponified	lb.	.14	— .15
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.23	— .24
Double pressed	lb.	.24	— .25
Triple pressed	lb.	.25	— .26

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.24	— .25¼
No. 3	lb.	.24½	— .25½
Cocoanut, Ceylon	lb.	.16	— .16½
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.18¾	— .19
Domestic, tanks	lb.	.15¾	— .16¼
Imported	lb.	.19	— .20
Corn, crude, barrels		15.75	—15.85
Refined, barrels		16.41	—16.75
Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	1.08	— 1.10
Summer Yellow, prime	bbl.	16.50	—17.00
White	gal.	—	— —
Winter Yellow	gal.	—	— —
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	—	— 1.18
5 barrel lots	gal.	—	— 1.19
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
Foots	lb.	.19	— .20
Palm Lagos	lb.	.17½	— .18¼
Prime, red	lb.	.13¾	— .14¾
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.17	— .18
Imported	lb.	—	— —
Peanut, edible	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Pine white steam	gal.	.61	— .63
Yellow steam	gal.	.53	— .57
Sesame, domestic	gal.	1.60	— 1.75
Imported	gal.	2.75	— 3.00
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.15¼	— .15¾

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS

(New York Market)

Grease, white	lb.	—	— .17½
Yellow	lb.	.16¼	— .17
House	lb.	.15¼	— .16
Brown	lb.	.15	— .15½
Yellow grease stearine	lb.	.16	— .16½
White grease stearine	lb.	.17½	— .18
Horse	lb.	.16½	— .17
Lard	lb.	.21½	— .22
Compound		—	— —
Stearine, lard	lb.	.19	— .20
Oleo	lb.	—	— .21
Tallow, prime	lb.	.16	— .16½
City Special	lb.	.17	— .17¼
Choice Country	lb.	.17	— .17¼

(Western Markets)

Edible Tallow	lb.	.18	— .18½
Prime City	lb.	.18	— .18¾
Prime Packers (loose)	lb.	.17¼	— .17½
City Renderers (loose)	lb.	.16	— .16¾
Prime White	lb.	.17	— .17½
No. 2 Packers, nominal	lb.	.14¾	— .15
B. White	lb.	.17	— .17¼
C. White (loose)	lb.	.17½	— .17¾
Yellow	lb.	.15½	— .16
Brown	lb.	.14¾	— .15
Bone	lb.	.16	— .16½
Prime Oleo Stearine	lb.	.18½	— .18¾
Yellow grease stearine (loose)	lb.	.16¼	— .16½

CHEMICALS

Alkali, light, basis 48 p.c.		—	— —
Spot running pound, per cwt.		—	— —
Alum, Ammonium, lump	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Potassium, lump	lb.	.06½	— .07
Borax, barrels, crystals	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.08	— .08½
Caustic Potash, 88-92 p.c.	lb.	.85	— .86
Caustic Soda, 76p.c. fused 100 lbs.		6.60	— 6.95
Mineral Soap Stock		—	— —
Potassium Carbonate	lb.	.50	— .85
Sodium Carb., Sal Soda 100 lbs.		1.10	— 1.30
Sodium Sulphate, Glauber salts, 100 lbs.		.70	— .75
Sodium Silicate, liquid 40 p.c. .. .. 100 lbs.		1.05	— 1.25
Sodium Silicate, liquid, 140 p.c. 100 lbs.		2.25	— 2.40

ESSENTIAL OILS

(See Prices Current, Pages 17-22.)

*Nominal.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	— .55
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	— .24
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.30	— .33
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1-oz. v.c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.60	— .65
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.	lb.	.45	— .48
Technical	lb.	.42	— .48
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.	oz.	2.00	— 2.10
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acetyl-Salicylic-Acid	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
	oz.	—	— .30
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040)	lb.	.13	— .16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	— .17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.55	— .65
Acetylsalicylic (Aspirin)	oz.	—	— .30
	lb.	—	— 4.00
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Arsenous, U.S.P., powdered	lb.	.35	— .45
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.90	— 1.00
From Toluol	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13½	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1-oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.55	— .56
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.57	— .58
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.58	— .60
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.45	— .75
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	— .25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.75	— .77
Less than keg	lb.	.80	— .83
Granulated	lb.	.85	— .95
Cresylic	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— —
Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .18
Gallic	oz.	.19	— .21
¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.08	— .10
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl. oz.		.05	— .06
	lb.	.35	— .40
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.07	— .10
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres. bot.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.14	— .16
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.07	— .09
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U. S. P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	.40	— .45
	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (3¼)	lb.	.06	— .08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb	lb.	.09	— .10
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08½	— .09
Acid, Nitric, 38 deg. less	lb.	.13	— .15
C. P. carboy	lb.	—	— .10
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .32
Oxalic	lb.	.50	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Palmitic (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 p.c.	lb.	.45	— .47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	— .40
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Bulk	lb.	—	— 1.35
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic cryst.	oz.	.55	— .65
Sulphocarbolic(about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	— .25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03
Less	lb.	.07	— .08
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .17
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic Comm'l lb. cart.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Medicinal	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.48
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	.92½	— 1.03
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Acidol	oz.	—	— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Root German	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .80
Aconitine, Amorp. ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	2.40	— 2.60
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Adalin	lb.	—	— —
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.60	— .65
Hydrous (See also Lanoline)	lb.	.50	— .55
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	— .85
Chloride, Solution	oz.	—	— .85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.	—	—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	.75	— .85
Agaric white	lb.	—	— 2.50
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	8.00	— 8.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	3.40	— 3.42
Less	gal.	3.50	— 3.75
Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	3.35	— 3.45
Less	gal.	3.40	— 3.55
Denatured, bls. & 1 lbs.	gal.	1.00	— 1.20
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	1.15	— 1.35
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Alkanet root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Almond meal	lb.	.45	— .50
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.43	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	— .37
Bulk	lb.	.13	— .18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.06½	— .08
Dried, 1 lb.. carton	lb.	.16	— .19
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.08	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.08½	— .13
Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Potash, gran., pure	lb.	.15½	— .18
Powd. pure	lb.	.13½	— .16
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.70	— .80
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.12	— .14
Cryst., C. P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alypin	oz.	—	— —
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.08	— .09
20 deg.	lb.	.10	— .11
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.11	— .16
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	—	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.15	— .18
Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 2.10)	oz.	.15	— .19
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	4.10	— 4.60
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.23	— .27
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23	— .25
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .31
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	— .25
Granulated	lb.	.22	— .25
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .13
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Valerate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	—15.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.00	— 5.25
Technical	lb.	.70	— .80
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .35
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 3.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	45	— .50
Seed	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Anise Seed	lb.	.40	— .45
Star	lb.	.40	— .45
Angostura Bark	lb.	.60	— .65
Annatto Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	.27	— .30
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Antipyrine	oz.	1.70	— 1.80
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— .25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr.v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Crystals, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—31.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Argyol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	3.00	— 3.23
Powdered	lb.	3.15	— 3.33
Ground	lb.	3.00	— 3.10

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Root	lb.	.65	— .70
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.12	— .15
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.20	— .25
Taylor's ¼-lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.45	— .48
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.38	— .40
White, powdered com'l	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.32	— .40
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.35
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst. 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.68
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz.	—	— 3.12
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.44
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz.	—	— 2.64
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— —
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 5 grains		—	— 1.15
Sulphate, 5 grains		—	— 1.10
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	1.20	— 1.28
Oregon	lb.	.20	— .25
Peru	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Tolu	lb.	.55	— .60
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1-lb. bots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	.25	— .50
Iodide	oz.	—	— .40
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.12	— .15
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 2.15
Less	gal.	2.30	— 2.50
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	—	— 1.20
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Short	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1-lb. bot.	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Bulk	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Root, German	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	4.45	— 4.70
Benzaldehyde	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— 1.10
Berberine, C.P., ½-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Phosphate	oz.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	2.80	— 3.00
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.,	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
	oz.	.18	— .20
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— —
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	4.45	— 4.60
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N. F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, pow'd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Subgallate	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Subiodide	lb.	5.15	— 5.50
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.20
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	— .35
Bloodroot	lb.	.18	— .22
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.98	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.03	— 1.10
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Jeweler's	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromoform	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Short	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.40	— .45
Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.38	— .42
Baker's A and white	lb.	.48	— .55
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	.48	— .55
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .25
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	4.75	— 5.16
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Sulphate	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Caffeine, pure	lb.	17.00	—17.60
	oz.	—	— 1.17
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.25	— 1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.35	— .40
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.15	— 1.40
Iodide	lb.	4.10	— 4.60
Lactate	oz.	.19	— .22
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	— .95
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.14	— .16
Calendula Flowers	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.90	— .95
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.92	— .96
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Japanese	lb.	.94	— 1.00
Monobromated	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.10	— .20
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Cantharides, Russ., sifted	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Chinese	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .25
Caraway	lb.	.85	— .96
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	— .40
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.25	— 1.56
Decorticated	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.40	— .45
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.38	— .40
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.15	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .35
Fistula	lb.	.23	— .26
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.25	— .30
Catnip, lbs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.45	— .48
Ceresin, white	lb.	.27	— .32
Yellow	lb.	.25	— .30
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7-lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8-lb. box, white	box	.80	— .85
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¼	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Spanish	lb.	.65	— .70
Roman or Belgian	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Charcoal, Animal, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.80	— .85
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .50
Chloralamid, vials, 25 grs.	ea.	—	— 1.50
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p.c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.72	— .80
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	oz.	.85	— .90
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd	lb.	.70	— .75
Red	lb.	.55	— .60
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure	oz.	.95	— 1.20
Bisulphate	oz.	.51	— .65
Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	— .70
Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	— .70
Salicylate	oz.	.51	— .65
Sulphate	oz.	.57	— .67
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.53	— .65
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	.38	— .50
Sulphate	oz.	.37	— .47
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.45	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	— .30
Civet	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.32	— .37
Powdered, pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Penang	lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.75	— .80
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alk., ½-oz. v.	oz.	11.45	—11.65
Hydrochlor, cryst., ozs.	oz.	9.10	— 9.15
½-oz. vials	oz.	9.30	— 9.35
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	—	— —
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.40	— .45
Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.12	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.70	— .80

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Cochineal, Hond., Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Codeine	oz.	14.80	—15.50
Hydrochloride	oz.	12.90	—14.00
Nitrate	oz.	12.90	—14.00
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Phosphate	oz.	12.90	—14.00
Sulphate	oz.	12.80	—14.55
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	lb.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.		—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Powdered	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Seed	lb.	3.50	— 3.65
Powdered	lb.	3.55	— 3.70
Collodion, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Cantharidal, U. S. P.	lb.	8.00	— 9.50
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .56
Styptic, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Colocynth, select	lb.	.38	— .46
Pulp	lb.	.60	— .65
Colombo Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.35	— .40
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	— .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.36	— .42
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba S. A.	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Para	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4 oz.		—	— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.36	— .40
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	—	— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.16	— .18
Bbls.	lb.	.11	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .17
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-2	— .04
Coriander	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		—	— —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	1.55	— 1.65
Cranebill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.55	— .59
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.20	— .25
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 2.15
Phosphite	oz.	—	— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Cresol U. S. P.	lb.	.30	— .35
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Cudbear	lb.	.45	— .55
Culver's Root	lb.	.27	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	— —
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Cut	lb.	.48	— .50
Daturine Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.		.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.12	— .14
White	lb.	.22	— .25
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Diacetylmorphine, Alk.	oz.	15.40	—16.60
Hydrochloride	oz.	14.60	—14.80
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½-oz. v.	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ½-oz.	ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	20.00	—21.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	.75	— .85
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	— 1.25
Bulk	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .37
Dionin	oz.	20.00	—21.00
Diuretin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Dragon's Blood powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Reeds	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tbs. gr.		—	— —
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38	— .42
Ground	lb.	.40	— .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots incl.		—	— —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.30	— .35
Juice, Sambuci	lb.	—	— .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ea.		—	— 2.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Eosine	oz.	—	— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	— .70
Ergotole	oz.	—	— 1.00
Erthroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.30
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	— .35
Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea.		—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.50	— .60
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	.34	— .39
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	.30	— .36
Valerianic	oz.	.52	— .62
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Ethyl Acetate, U. S. P.	lb.	.55	— .70
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube	ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	.17	— .19
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	— 2.10
Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 30	lb.	—	— 4.00
Euresol	oz.	—	— 2.10
Pro Capillis	oz.	—	— 2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.35	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Euphorine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Equinine	½ oz.	—	oz. —
Europhen	oz.	—	— 1.80
Exalgine	oz.	—	— 1.40
Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	— 1.55
Fennel Seed	lb.	.75	— .80
German	lb.	—	— .35
French	lb.	—	— .35
Ferratin	oz.	—	— 1.30
Tablets, 7½ gr. bots. of 50		—	— 1.30
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	—14.50
Less	lb.	.10	— .13
Ground	lb.	.10½	— .13
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.16	— .18
Ground	lb.	.23	— .25
Formaldehyde	lb.	.20½	— .35
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .50
¼-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Gambier	lb.	.20	— .25
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Powdered	lb.	3.15	— 3.20
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	3.05	— 3.15
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, French Coignets	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
German White Gold Label	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
German White Silver Label	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	— .32
Ground	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.10	— .13
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.63½	— .66
in cans	lb.	.65	— .66
Less	lb.	.71	— .73
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	ozs.	—	oz. 1.00
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ¼-oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	4.00	— —
Powdered	lb.	4.50	— —
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .55
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	1.60	— 1.65
Carbonate	oz.	6.00	— 6.50
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—	— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	— 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	—	— .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.30	— .38
Helmitol	lb.	—	— —
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	—	— 80
Hemoglobin	oz.	—	— .30
Hemp Seed	lb.	.13	— .15
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Powdered	lb.	3.60	— 3.85
Seed	lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hiera Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.40	— .42
Hydrobromide	gr.	.40	— .50
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .44
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .44
Honey, strained	lb.	.18	— .20
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	— .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	— .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Hydracetin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C. P.	oz.	24.00	—26.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	24.00	—26.00
Sulphate	oz.	24.00	—26.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .55
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	2.55	— 2.62
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v. gr.		.64	— .65
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Crystals, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.08	— .10
Hypnone	oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.32	— .35
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— —
do Tablets 5 gr. 10 0in bot.		—	— 1.05

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Ichthyol	lb.	—	—
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.55	— .65
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	—	— —
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	4.40	— 4.80
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.85	— 2.95
Powdered	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.22	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.18	— .22
Chloride, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	— 1.02
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.90	— .98
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.45	— .48
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.90	— .98
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas) 100 lbs.		2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	lb.	.80	— .90
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	—	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.30	— .35
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.12	— .15
Kamala	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— 2.25
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts, small and large	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	— .60
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .75
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.32	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.37	— .42
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.40	— .45
Extra	lb.	.45	— .50
Hand picked	lb.	.55	— .60
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.23	— .28
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Lead Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.22	— .25
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .35
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Lecithin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel Ribbons	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— —
Licorice Barracco ⅛ s	lb.	—	— .85
Corigliano	lb.	—	— —
Mass	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.35	— .40
Podoform	lb.	.40	— .45
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼-lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.17	— .20
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .23
Benzoate	oz.	.85	— .90
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .25
Bromide	lb.	—	— 3.20
Carbonate	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Chloride	oz.	—	— .27
Citrate	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Iodide	oz.	—	— .48
Salicylate	lb.	3.15	— 3.35
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
London-Purple	lb.	.20	— .30
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Mace, whole	lb.	.80	— .90
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	— .45
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesia, Calcined, See Oxide, heavy.			
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, U. S. P. 4 ozs.		.37	— .39
2-oz.	lb.	.38	— .40
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Technical	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.40	— .42
Technical, kegs	lb.	—	— .21
Bbls.	lb.	—	— .20
Ponderous, U. S. P.	lb.	.85	— .90
Technical	lb.	.80	— .85
Peroxide	lb.	2.45	— 2.60
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Sulphate (Sal Epsom)	lb.	.05½	— .10
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide black powder	lb.	.15	— .20
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake large	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Small	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Sorts	lb.	.85	— .90
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.80	— .85
Matico leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.30	— 4.10
Mercury	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Ammon., pure precip.	lb.	2.35	— 2.60
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.95	— 2.15
Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Bisulphate	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Bromide	oz.	—	— .60
Mercury, Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.65
Chloride Mild (cal'l)	lb.	2.09	— 2.30
Iodide, green, Proft.	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Red, (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	5.00	— 5.15
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	2.26	— 2.50
Yellow	oz.	—	— .26
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	3.50	— 3.65
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion)	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz.	—	— —
1-oz	oz.	—	— —
Methylene, Blue	oz.	1.30	— 1.40
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
German	lb.	—	— —
Monomethyl-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol).	oz.	—	— 3.50
Morphine, Acet. ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—13.20
Alkaloid, pure ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	15.00	—16.00
Hydrobromide, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	12.25	—13.00
Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	12.25	—13.00
Meconate	oz.	—	—14.00
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	10.80	—12.00
⅛-oz. vial	oz.	10.85	—12.00
Valerate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.25	— .30
Ground	lb.	.26	— .33
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.45	— .50
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.13	— .20
Napthol, Alpha	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, resublm.	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.10
Narcotine, pure ⅛-oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	— .20
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .90
Tablets, 100s		—	— 1.25
Novocain	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst,) 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Nutmegs	lb.	.35	— .46
Extra large 80 to lb.		.45	— .50
Nux Vomica	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	10.00	—17.00
Without acid	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.30
Angelica	oz.	—	— —
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Bay	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Benne (Sesame), Imported Bbls. or less	gal.	3.00	— 3.25
Bergamot	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.50	— .55
Refined	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Cade	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Camphor	lb.	.30	— .35
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	7.00	— 7.30
Cassia	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Castor, American	lb.	.27½	— .35
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	2.00	— 2.10
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Citronella	lb.	.65	— .75
Cloves	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Cocoanut	lb.	.34½	— .40
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	3.10	— 3.20
Norwegian	gal.	4.60	— 4.70
Bbls.	ea.	132.00	—135.00
Martin's	bbls.	—	—135.00

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.20 — 1.25
Coriander	oz.	2.00 — 2.25
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.55 — 1.60
Croton	lb.	1.20 — 1.30
Cubeb	lb.	6.50 — 7.00
Cumin	lb.	6.50 — 7.00
Dill	oz.	.45 — .50
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.50 — 2.00
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Eucalyptus	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75 — 5.25
Pure	lb.	.90 — 1.10
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb.	16.50 —18.50
Turkish	lb.	14.50 —15.00
Ginger	oz.	.55 — .60
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	7.00 — 7.50
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00 — 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
Henbane	lb.	— — 1.50
Juniper Berries	lb.	19.00 —20.00
Wood Comp'd	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Lard	gal.	2.00 — 2.10
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	— — —
Flowers	lb.	6.00 — 6.25
Garden, French	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Lemongrass	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40 — 3.50
Distilled	lb.	1.35 — 1.50
Linseed boiled	gal.	1.32 — 1.40
Raw	gal.	1.31 — 1.45
Lobelia	oz.	— — .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	3.25 — 4.00
Expressed	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Male Fern, Ethereal	oz.	1.45 — 1.55
Mustard, artificial	oz.	1.85 — 2.50
Essential	oz.	1.90 — 1.95
Musk	oz.	— — 1.25
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.50 — 1.60
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	3.50 — 4.00
Petale, extra	oz.	4.00 — 4.25
Nutmeg	lb.	1.90 — 2.00
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½-gal., and 1-gal. cans	gal.	3.50 — 3.60
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.25 — 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.75 — 1.85
Pompeian	gal.	2.70 — 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25 — 2.50
Sweet	lb.	3.25 — 3.50
Origanum, mixture	lb.	.35 — .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16 — .20
Kernel	lb.	.40 — .50
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.40 — 1.50
Light	gal.	— — —
Russian	gal.	— — —
Patchouli	oz.	1.25 — 1.30
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45 — .55
Peanut	gal.	1.85 — 1.90
Pennyroyal	lb.	2.30 — 2.60
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	— — —
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.50 — 2.60
Hotchkiss	lb.	3.50 — 3.75
Western	lb.	2.50 — 2.60
Petit Grain	oz.	.75 — .85
Pimenta	lb.	3.30 — 3.40
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10 — 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	1.90 — 2.00
Rhodinol	oz.	— — 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30 — .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	26.00 —26.50
Artificial	oz.	3.50 — 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75 — .90
Rosin	gal.	.40 — .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.50 — .60
Sage	oz.	— — .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.55 — 1.60
Sandalwood, English	lb.	13.00 —13.75
West Indian	lb.	6.75 — 7.00
Sassafras	lb.	.75 — .80
Savin	lb.	9.50 —10.00
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Sperm, winter, bleached	gal.	1.55 — 1.65
Spruce	lb.	.75 — .90
Tansy	lb.	3.25 — 3.75
Tar, U. S. P.	gal.	.40 — .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35 — .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55 — 1.65
White	lb.	1.75 — 2.00
Whale	gal.	.70 — .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	gal.	4.00 — 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50 — 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	— — —
Wormwood Amer., good	lb.	5.75 — 6.00
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50 — 5.50
Ointment, Citrine	lb.	.83 — .90
Iodine	lb.	— — 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	1.31 — 1.40
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.95 — 1.05
Zinc Oxide	lb.	— — .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	30.00 —32.00
Granulated	lb.	31.00 —35.00
U. S. P. powdered	lb.	31.50 —35.50
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30 — 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10 — .18
Orphol	oz.	— — —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.30 — .35
Select Finger	lb.	2.40 — 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20 — .25
Orthoform	oz.	— — 3.75
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.	Nominal
1-oz.	oz.	— — .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set	— — .50
Ovaraden	oz.	— — 1.30
Ovarin	oz.	5.00 — 5.35
Oxgall, purified, U. S. P.	lb.	— — 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr v.ea.		— — 2.50
Pancreatin, U. S. P.	oz.	.25 — .30
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65 — .70
Paraffin	lb.	.16 — .20
Paraform	oz.	.14 — .18
Paraldehyde U S P.	lb.	— — 3.00
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride) 1-oz. c.c. v. incl.	oz.	— — —
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.45 — .50
Paris Green	lb.	.55 — .58
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28 — .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.50 — .55
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr.v.ea.		— — 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	— — 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45 — .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20 — .25
Pepper ,black, clean sift	lb.	.35 — .40
White	lb.	.28 — .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70 — .75
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25 — .35
Persian Berries	lb.	.45 — .55
Petroleum, U. S. P., white	lb.	.21 — .27
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	— — 2.40
do (L. & F.)	oz.	— — 2.10
Pheno-bromate	oz.	— — 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	— — .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	1.45 — 1.60
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	2.20 — 2.36
Photol	oz.	— — 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22 — .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10 — .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	— — .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07 — .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	— — .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.55 — .60
Piperidine	oz.	— — 1.00
Piperin	oz.	1.00 — 1.20
Piperazine 10 grm. vial		— — 3.00
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32 — .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28 — .32
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.90 — 2.95
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	4.25 — 4.50
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.80 — 2.00
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ea.	2.00 — 2.20
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25 — .30
Plumbago, C. P.	oz.	.50 — .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	4.00 — 4.25
Poke Berries	lb.	.20 — .22
Root	lb.	.16 — .20
Powdered	lb.	.20 — .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.60 — .70
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.85 — .90
White	lb.	.36 — .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
White, sticks	lb.	1.80 — 2.00
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.60 — 1.65
Arsenate	oz.	.12 — .15
Arsenite	oz.	— — .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30 — .45
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.55 — 1.75
Bichromate	lb.	.50 — .55
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	— — .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.60 — 1.80
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and powdered	lb.	.51 — .55
Borate	lb.	— — .90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.15 — 1.35
Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	1.60 — 1.75
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.70 — 1.85
Chlorate	lb.	.58 — .72
Granulated	lb.	.78 — .85
Powdered	lb.	.59 — .73
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	1.35 — 1.45
Citrate	lb.	1.95 — 2.05
Cyanide	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Fluoride	lb.	3.75 — 4.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27 — .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.25 — 2.35
Iodide	lb.	3.00 — 3.15
Iodate	oz.	— — .35
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	— — 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20 — .24
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.		1.50 — 1.80
Nitrate	lb.	.40 — .54
Powdered	lb.	.35 — .45
C. P.	lb.	.50 — .60
Permanganate	lb.	5.00 — 5.50
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	— — .32
C. P.	lb.	— — —
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.80 — 2.85
Yellow	lb.	1.30 — 1.40
Salicylate	oz.	.20 — .25
Sulphate	lb.	.80 — .90
Sulphide	lb.	1.10 — 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90 — 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30 — 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25 — .30
Powdered	lb.	.32 — .37
Berries	lb.	.25 — .30
Protargol	oz.	1.25 — 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20 — 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20 — .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50 — 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	— — .25
Pyramidon	oz.	— — 2.50
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	— — .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18 — .22
Powdered	lb.	.24 — .28
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.45 — .50
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25 — .30
Quince Seed	lb.	1.10 — 1.25
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	.82 — 1.00
Sulph.	oz.	.47 — .57
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	— — 1.64
Acetate	oz.	— — 1.81
Bisulphate	oz.	.88 — 1.00
Arsenate	oz.	— — 1.60
Arsenite	oz.	— — 1.60
Benzoate	oz.	— — —
Bisulphate	oz.	.85 — 1.00
Carbolate	oz.	— — —
Citrate	oz.	— — 1.48
Glycerophosphate	oz.	— — 2.47
Hydrobromide	oz.	— — 1.42
Hydrochloride	oz.	— — 1.42
Hypophosphite	oz.	— — 1.61
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	— — 1.44
Phosphate	oz.	— — —
Lactate	oz.	— — 1.61
Salicylate	oz.	— — 1.39
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.80 — .81
5-oz. cans	oz.	.85 — .88
1-oz. cans	oz.	.90 — .95
Valerate	oz.	— — —
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12 — .14
German	lb.	.10 — .12
Raspberries, dried	lb.	.60 — .65
Red Saunders	lb.	.16 — .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	— — .75
Resin, common	lb.	.08 — .10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		8.00 — 8.25
Powdered	lb.	.12 — .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	— — 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.20 — 1.25
Rhatany Root	lb.	.27 — .35
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	— — 1.60
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.	— — —
1-oz.	oz.	— — —
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.55 — .85
Clippings	lb.	.35 — .45
Powdered	lb.	.75 — 1.15
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.41½— .47
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	— — —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	— — .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90 — 1.20
Red	lb.	1.90 — 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.55 — .60
Leaves	lb.	.40 — .45
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07 — .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	— — 1.76
Iodide, 1-oz. v.	ea.	2.00 — 2.25

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Saccharin	oz.	—	2.90
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	.75	.80
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	12.50	13.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.30	.40
Domestic	lb.	.50	.60
Sajodin Tabs.	vial	.75	.90
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	.15
Salicin	oz.	1.50	1.60
Saliformin	oz.	—	1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	.80
Salol	lb.	1.95	2.05
Salophen	tube	1.50	1.80
Saloquinine	oz.	—	1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)			
Sandalwood	lb.	.50	.55
Ground	lb.	.60	.65
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.60	.65
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.00
Santonin	oz.	2.95	3.05
Saponin crude	lb.	—	4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.52	.58
Mexican cut	lb.	.35	.40
Powdered	lb.	.40	.45
Bark	lb.	.17	.22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	.20
Satrapol	oz.	—	.40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	.20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	.30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l	oz.	—	2.25
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	3.75
Hydrochloride 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.80	.90
Seidlitz Mixture	oz.	.32	.37
Senna Leaves Alexandria	lb.	.75	.90
Powdered	lb.	.60	.65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.35	.40
Senna Pods	lb.	.40	.45
Senol Solution 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	—
3-oz.	oz.	—	—
Sepia, True	oz.	—	.45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake Root)	lb.	.50	.55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	.80
Citrate	oz.	—	1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.53	.58
Fused Cones	oz.	.55	.60
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	.65
Oxide	oz.	1.10	1.20
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.35	.40
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	.40
Powdered	lb.	.29	.34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	.25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	.45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.20	.22
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.20	.22
White Conti's	lb.	.38	.45
Soft, green	lb.	.28	.36
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	.16
Cut	lb.	.23	.28
Powdered	lb.	.25	.30
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.50	.60
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) stks		—	.85
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.20	.25
Arsenate	lb.	.25	.60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.75	.85
Benzoate	lb.	7.50	7.75
Bicarbonate	lb.	.03	.07
Bichromate	lb.	.35	.40
C. P., powdered	oz.	.08	.10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	.90
Bromide	lb.	.65	.75
Cacodylate, 1 oz.	ea.	2.50	2.75
Carbon (Sal Soda)	lb.	.02½	.04
C. P., cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.13	.19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	.18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	.04
Chlorate	lb.	.45	.75
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	.18
Cinnamate	oz.	.60	.70
Citrate	lb.	.80	.85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	.55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	.22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.15	1.25
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	.06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	.03
Granular	lb.	.02¾	.06
Iodide (oz. .37-.40)	lb.	4.25	4.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	.25
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.	lb.	—	.70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	.30
Nitrite	lb.	—	.90
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	.60
Permanganate	lb.	—	5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	1.05
Sodium Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.14	.15
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	.14
Recrystalized	lb.	.16	.17
Dried	lb.	.26	.28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.47	.55
Salicylate	lb.	1.35	1.55
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.25	5.00
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	.20
Liquid	lb.	.06	.08
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	.15
Succinate	lb.	6.00	6.50
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	.05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	.12
Dry	lb.	.08	.12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	.35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	.17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	.27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	.75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	.44
Spartein, Sulph.	oz.	3.00	3.10
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	.38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	.38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.35	.40
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.64	.74
Aromatic	lb.	.60	.65
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	1.80
Nitrous, U. S. P.	lb.	.52	.60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.46	.55
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	.58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	.24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	.60
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	.25
Powdered	lb.	.26	.30
Storax, liquid	lb.	—	9.00
Stovain, ¼-oz.	doz.	—	9.00
½-oz.	doz.	—	16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.35	.40
Powdered	lb.	.45	.50
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	.43
Seed	lb.	.20	.22
Powdered	lb.	.25	.28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	.12
Bromide	lb.	.90	1.10
Carbonate	lb.	.55	.60
Chloride	lb.	.40	.60
Iodide	oz.	.24	.28
Lactate	oz.	.18	.22
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	.40
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	—
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	3.00
Salicylate	lb.	1.15	1.25
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	1.50	1.75
Green	lb.	2.65	2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.80	2.85
Strychnine, Acetate, ¼th	oz.	2.25	2.38
Alk., pow'd., ⅛th-oz. v.	oz.	2.10	2.15
Arsenate	oz.	—	2.35
Arsenite	oz.	—	2.35
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	3.35
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	2.75
Nitrate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	2.35
Phosphate	oz.	—	2.35
Sulphate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	1.85
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	.50
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.52	.54
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.52	.54
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	1.00
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	oz.	1.00	1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	1.35
Sulphothyol	lb.	—	2.50
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	.50
Flowers	lb.	.08	.09
Iodide	oz.	.28	.32
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.53	.58
Roll	lb.	.05	.06
Washed	lb.	.09	.12
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	.16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	.40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.07½	.12
Talcum powdered	lb.	.04	.06
Purified	lb.	.16	.20
Tamarinds	kegs	4.75	5.00
Tannalbin	oz.	—	.85
Tannoform	oz.	—	.50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	1.00	1.10
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	1.25
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.70	.76
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	.75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.60	.65
Terpinol	lb.	.95	1.05
Thalline sulphate	oz.	7.50	8.00
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v.	ea	—	.35
Theobromine	oz.	—	2.00
Theocin	oz.	—	2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	.75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	—
1-oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	2.00
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	1.68
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	.26
Thymol	lb.	22.50	23.50
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	18.50	19.50
Thyroids	lb.	—	16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	.65
With leaves	lb.	.40	.50
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	.55	.60
Oxide, pure	lb.	.80	.90
Toluene	lb.	—	.50
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	.50
Triphenin	oz.	—	.50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.45	2.85
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	.50
Venice, true clopdy	lb.	4.00	4.10
Artificial	lb.	.18	.20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	.20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	.35
False	lb.	.40	.45
Uran, Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v.	oz.	—	.40
1-lb.	lb.	—	6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v.	oz.	—	.45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	9.00
1-oz. g.s.b.	oz.	—	.40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v.	oz.	—	.50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	.20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	.90
Powdered	lb.	.95	1.00
Belgian	lb.	.90	1.00
Powdered	lb.	.95	1.00
Vanillin	oz.	.80	.87
Veratrine	oz.	—	—
Sulphate	oz.	2.40	2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	.20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	.50
Veronal	oz.	—	4.20
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	.60
100s		—	5.00
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	.35
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.15	1.25
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	.50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	.35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	.25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	.25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.40	.45
Bees, yellow	lb.	.63	.65
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.70	.75
Japan	lb.	.30	.35
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.35	.40
Powdered	lb.	.26	.30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	.20
Whiting	lb.	.03	.03½
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	.16
Ground	lb.	.14	.18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	.18
White	lb.	—	.25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	.26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	.75
Witch Hazel, Extract double Distilled	gal.	.76	.90
Barrels	gal.	.62	.67
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	.20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	.18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.90	.95
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	.30
Xeroform	lb.	—	—
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	.22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	.55
Benzoate	oz.	.90	1.00
Bromide	oz.	.20	.25
Chloride, fused	lb.	.70	.95
Granulated	lb.	.35	.40
Iodide	oz.	.28	.32
Metallic C. P.	lb.	.45	.50
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	1.00
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	.25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	—
Oxide, American	lb.	.25	.30
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	.85	.90
Peroxide	lb.	2.70	2.80
Phenate	oz.	—	.25
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.00	1.10
Permanganate	oz.	—	.45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	1.40
Phosphide	oz.	.30	.40
Salicylate	oz.	—	—
Stearate	lb.	—	.65
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	.10
C. P.	lb.	.18	.25
Valerate	lb.	—	11.00
	oz.	—	1.10

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from June 11 to June 18—Exports for Month of April

Imports

ACID—
125 casks, 4,250 gallons, cresylic.
50 casks, 2,100 gallons, cresylic.

AMMONIAC, SAL—
30 casks, 21,750 pounds.
15 casks, 10,375 pounds.

BAY RUM—
52 cases, 520 gallons, Porto Rico.
75 cases, 750 gallons, Porto Rico.
9 cases, 90 gallons, St. Thomas.

BEANS—
118 cases, 236,000 pounds, vanilla.
83 cases, 16,600 pounds, vanilla.
116 cases, 23,300 pounds, vanilla.

CANTHARIDES—
10 cases, 660 pounds, Russian.

CASEIN—
3,600 bags, 1,012,000 pounds.
800 bags, 176,000 pounds.
500 bags, 110,000 pounds.
700 bags, 154,000 pounds.

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
37 straps, 2,775 pounds.
128 cases, 8,950 pounds.

DIVI DIVI—
25 bags, 2,500 pounds.

DRAGON'S BLOOD—
13 cases, 2,210 pounds.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
966 bales, 386,400 pounds, gambier.
636 bales, 92,220 pounds, gambier.
1,473 cases, 294,600 pounds, gambier.
123 cases, 29,000 pounds, indigo.
58 cases, 13,250 pounds, indigo.
10 casks, 6,450 pounds, orchid liquor.

ESSENTIAL OILS—
26 cases, lemon.
32 cases, lemon.
28 cases, petit grain.

FLOWERS—
18 bales, 1,980 pounds, chamomile.

GELATIN—
18 barrels, 7,700 pounds.

GUMS—
8 cases, 2,000 pounds, gamboge.
215 cases, 21,500 pounds, tragacanth.
60 bags, 8,100 pounds tragacanth.
50 bags, 11,000 pounds, arabic.
214 cases, 117,700 pounds aloes.
100 cases, 55,000 pounds, aloes.

IRON OXIDE—
50 casks, 29,500 pounds.

LEAVES—
30 bales, 14,250 pounds, bay.
24 bales, 11,400 pounds, bay.
17 cases, 1,700 pounds, henbane.
417 bales, 53,375 pounds, laurel.
28 bales, 4,200 pounds, sage.
3 bags, 300 pounds, peppermint.
14 bales, 1,400 pounds, rose.
65 bales, 14,300 pounds, thyme.
100 bales, 28,500 pounds senna.
20 bales, 2,800 pounds, sage.

LIME CITRATE—
155 casks, 22,330 pounds.

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
18 packages drugs, 4,350 pounds.

POTASSIUM SALTS, MISCELLANEOUS—
60 casks, 12,000 pounds, oxalate.
20 casks, 4,000 pounds, oxalate.

ROOTS—
36 bales, 14,400 pounds, sarsaparilla.
450 bales, 157,500 pounds, licorice.
100 cases, 24,500 pounds, licorice.
10 bales, 2,240 pounds, colchicum.
10 bales, 2,240 pounds, gentian.
24 bales, 4,320 pounds, jalap.

SALTPETER—
1,500 bags, 15,000 pounds.

SEED—
20 bags, 3,400 pounds, anise.
150 bags, 15,000 pounds, celery.
36 bags, 3,240 pounds, coriander.
80 bags, 9,200 pounds, cumin.
96 bags, 12,000 pounds. fennel,
33 bags, 3,300 pounds, rape.
375 bags, 84,380 pounds, English mustard.
12 bags, 1,200 pounds, quince.

SOAP, CASTILE—
200 cases, 10,000 pounds.
100 cases, 5,000 pounds.

SPICES—
5 cases, 250 pounds, cinnamon.
580 cases, 47,500 pounds, nutmegs.
5 barrels, 700 pounds, nutmegs.
69 cases, 11,713 pounds, mace.
100 cases, 6,600 pounds, cassia.
125 cases, 8,250 pounds, cassia.
50 cases, 3,300 pounds, cassia.
200 bales, 33,000 pounds, cloves.
4 barrels, 540 pounds, ginger.

SPONGES—
613 cases, 30,650 pounds.

TAMARINDS—
69 barrels, 13,800 pounds.
40 barrels, 8,000 pounds.
25 barrels, 5,000 pounds.

TARTAR, CRUDE—
172 bags, 30,100 pounds.
987 bags, 170,975 pounds.

THYMOL—
9 cases, 900 pounds.

TURPENTINE, VENICE—
2 barrels, 100 gallons.

WAX—
10 bags, 1,450 pounds, bees.

ZINC OXIDE—
100 casks, 22,000 pounds.

Exports

ACID, SULPHURIC—
19,884 pounds, $473, Chile.
53 pounds, $7, Colombia.
5,010 pounds, $626, Ecuador.
51,046 pounds, $124, Dutch Guiana.

ALCOHOL—
250 gallons, $182, British Guiana.
30 gallons, $79, Dutch East Indies.
219 gallons, $177, British West Africa.
29,691 gallons, $19,737, French Africa.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
1,270 pounds, $35, Chile.
49,720 pounds, $1,320, Peru.

COPPER SULPHATE—
73,252 pounds, $6,278, Brazil.
125 pounds, $17, Colombia.
2,311 pounds, $220, Ecuador.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
$9, Bolivia.
$145,206, Brazil.
$13,376, Chile.
$3,572, Colombia.
$274, Ecuador.
$20,112, Peru.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—
$165, Bolivia.
$2,489, Brazil.
$541, Chile.
$633, Colombia.
$75, Ecuador.

GLUCOSE—
81,360 pounds, $2,688, Uruguay.
20,436 pounds, $846, China.
36,594 pounds, $1,221, Australia.

PERFUMERY—
$1,594, Trinidad.
$747, British West Indies.
$10,116, Cuba.
$91, Virgin Islands.
$388, Dutch West Indies.
$208, Hayti.
$1,399, San Domingo.

PETROLEUM JELLY—
$891, Chile.
$191, Colombia.
$87, Ecuador.
$325, British Guiana.
$13, Dutch Guiana.
$31, Paraguay.
$465, Peru.
$585, Uruguay.

ROOTS AND HERBS—
$1,761, Chile.
$438, Colombia.
$182, Ecuador.
$32, British Guiana.

SODIUM, SALTS, MISCELLANEOUS—
$30, Hayti.
$1,002, San Domingo.
$50,017, Argentina.
$125, Bolivia.
$78,626, Brazil.
$13,893, Chile.

ZINC OXIDE—
100 pounds, $15, French Guiana.
110 pounds, $19, Uruguay.

All grades of grain and sugar cane alcohol advanced 20 cents per gallon on Saturday.

The schooner Nancy Hanks, tonnage 2,000, has been chartered to bring a cargo of palm oil from the west coast of Africa to Boston.

The Universal Chemical Corporation of St. Louis, has been formed by H. H. Schucart, C. F. Mauch and H. G. Gaur.

The American Pharmacal Company of Nashville, Tenn. has been chartered with a capital stock of $100,000 by W. M. Carr, J. L. Haston, Geo. R. Anthony and others.

The Sun Light Carbon Company of Oklahoma City has been incorporated with a capital stock of $75,000 by S. W. Horton and P. P. Petersen of Oklahoma City and W. W. Kathan of Rockford, Ill.

The total exports of oil of bergamot from Messina during 1916 amounted to 350,000 pounds as against 232,000 pounds in 1915; the exports of oil of sweet orange during the same time aggregated 211,000 pounds, against 155,000 pounds in 1915, while the exports of oil of lemon had amounted to 1,450,000 lbs. against 1,450,000 lbs. in 1915.

At the ten public bark auctions held in Amsterdam in 1916 the sales amounted to 7,893,352 kilos (17,365,374 pounds) of bark, containing 488,694 kilos (1,075,127 pounds) of sulphate of quinine, according to consular advices. In 1915 the sales amounted to 15,217,090 pounds of bark, containing 901,000 pounds of sulphate of quinine. For the last three years the selling price was 30.025 per 1.1 pounds per unit, but the brisk demand during 1916 advanced the average price to 30.046 per 1.1 pounds per unit. The number of colli (packages) of cinchona bark imported from Java to Amsterdam in 1916 was 92,759 (in 1915, 67,824), of which 5,441 were from Government owned plantations and 87,318 from others. Shipments from the Amsterdam consular district to the United States the principal buyer of cinchona bark, last year amounted in value to $962,941 (in 1915, $637,900). France and England are the next largest importers.

NOTES OF TRADE INTEREST

Dr. William R. Cathcart has been appointed technical director of the mill and paper division of the Corn Products Refining Co., succeeding George M. MacNider, deceased. Dr. Cathcart is a graduate of Heidelberg University and has spent many years as a manufacturing chemist and as a consulting chemist in various engineering lines.

A manufacturer of cork disks in Seville, Spain, desires to get in touch with importers of this article in the United States. Cork disks are made by this manufacturer in three qualities and the prices quoted at the end of April were as follows, per gross, f. o. b. New York: Extra quality, 9 centimos (about 2 cents); standard quality, 6 centimos; commercial quality, 3 centimos.

According to the annual report of the Companhia Brazileira Carbureto de Calcio, established in the city of Palmyra, State of Minas Geraes, the production of calcium carbide by this company during the year 1916 was 61,016 drums, as against 50,146 for the previous year. The board of managers calls attention to the fact that not only is the product well received in Brazil, but that considerable quantities have also been exported to the Argentine Republic.

The managers of the Chemical Exposition have arranged for special meetings of chemical societies during the exhibit at Grand Central Palace, and for prominent chemists and manufacturers to deliver addresses on special days. The South will be better represented than last year and many leading men from Southern cities will visit the exhibit and talk on the opportunities in the South.

The United States Bureau of Standards has recently investigated the corrosion of the roofing material of the Library of Congress. The roof of this building has been covered since about 1893 by tinned sheet copper, which has become covered within the last ten or fifteen years with small pits. The investigation has shown that tinned copper is not superior in any way to tinplate for roofing material and in view of its greater cost can no longer compete with it.

The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, has issued a statement concerning fertilizers and chemicals used in agriculture, which indicates a decided shortage in the world's supply. The statement says that the American production of natural phosphates in 1915 showed a decided decline. While in 1913 the United States extraction of phosphates was 3,161,146 tons, the quantity made available in 1914 was 2,777,917 tons, both of these being about normal, but in 1915 the total fell away to 1,865,123 tons.

Exports of citronella oil from Java are stated to have increased materially in 1915 over those in 1914, and a further increase was expected for 1916. The returns, so far available, according to the *Oil and Color Trade Journal* of London, show that the amount exported during the first six months of 1916 was 229,936 kilos, which, on an average of over $1.50 per kilo, will probably cause the year's export to exceed $500,000. The exports have gone to France, Great Britain, Japan and the United States.

In spite of the exceedingly strong demand for camphor from the United States and Europe it appears that the South China trade is practically dead. No camphor is coming out of all that country tributary to Hongkong, which territory normally produces most of China's output. In 1915 all China exported camphor to the amount of 181,735 pounds, valued at $60,807, as compared with 3,433,937 pounds, valued at $1,641,205. in 1907, when the export of the gum from China reached its height.

The cork industry in the Barcelona consular district is chiefly associated with the towns of Patafrugell, San Feliu de Guixols, and Palamos. The cork bark is gathered from various parts of Spain and made into manufactured articles at the points mentioned. Under normal conditions 90 per cent of cork goods is exported, and the exports are valued at some $8,000,000 annually. Nearly 150 towns and villages have interests in the industry, and as many as 49 towns and villages depend almost entirely upon it as a means of support.

Commercial Agent C. E. Bosworth, writing to the Department of Commerce from Melbourne, Australia, says that a man in that city declares that by a newly discovered process sole leather can be tanned in seven days, sheepskins in one hour, ordinary hides in from one to six hours (according to weight), calfskins in six hours and fur skins, such as rabbit, etc., in three days. The process plumps the leather as little or as much as is desired until the maximum is reached, and increases the strength as much as 500 per cent over normal.

An announcement has been made by the Minister of Munitions that in connection with the distribution of Sicilian sulphur the Italian Government has allotted certain specified quantities to each of the Allied Governments, and accordingly the British Government will purchase hereafter directly from the Italian Government the quantity allotted to Great Britain. The distribution in Italy thereupon will be undertaken by the Ministry of Munitions. A committee has been appointed to deal with the matter and it has decided to offer to supply imported sulphur in lots of not less than 5 tons for use in approved trades and industries. The prices per ton for the present will be: Flowers of sulphur, $112; roll brimstone, $102; thirds, $60.83, including delivery to the purchaser's nearest railway station.

Reporting on the market conditions prevailing in Chili during the first quarter of the year, United States Consul Voetter says: "The production of nitrate of soda in Chili during the first three months of 1917 was 15,792,036 Spanish quintals of 101.4 pounds each and the exports were 13,773,434 quintals. For the corresponding period in 1916 the production was 16,390,926 quintals and the exportation 15,088,267 quintals. The great decrease in exports was due to the fact that in March of this year the arrival of vessels at Chilian ports to take nitrate cargoes was very light. The shipments of nitrate during April will likely also be light, on account of the strike of stevedores and laborers at Antofagasta and the subports of Caleta, Colosa and Mejillones, which was in effect from the beginning until the middle of April.

Throughout 1916 there was a steady and increasing demand in the United States for cassia oil, which was above the normal and had a marked effect upon the trade in essential oils in Hongkong during the year. While exports of essential oils of all sorts to all countries out of Hongkong decreased from 13,071 cases in 1915 to 12,429 cases in 1916, according to the returns of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, shipments of cassia oil to the United States increased in value from $48,792 to $113,732. Shipments of aniseed oil, however, decreased from $177,157 in 1915 to $108,271 in 1916. Exports of cassia oil to the United States during the first three months of the current year have fallen off somewhat, amounting to only 41,330 pounds, valued at $27,762, compared with shipments of 89,999 pounds, valued at $51,364, in January-March, 1916; but on the other hand American purchases of aniseed oil through Hongkong during the quarter have amounted to 138,387 pounds, valued at $84,212, compared with 74,998 pounds, valued at $46,700, in the like period a year ago.

PROBLEMS IN MAKING AMMUNITION

A. L. Humphrey, vice-president and general manager of the Westinghouse Air Brake Co., in a paper given before the Pittsburgh Section of the American Chemical Society on Thursday evening, May 17, said in part:

"In the manufacture of the combination timing and percussion fuse great precision is required. The powder used in the powder train must have the correct burning time or the explosion will occur too soon or too late.

"It was impossible to obtain two powders with the same burning time, hence the burning time had to be determined on each lot of powder. The time for making this determination was cut down from 1½ hours to 5 minutes by development of a new method. These powders then had to be blended. Here again an improved method was devised, cutting the time of blending from 16 hours by the tumbling barrel method down to 15 minutes."

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

24624—A firm in Italy desires to purchase paraffin of 122 and 118 degrees. Quotations should be made c. i. f. destination. Credit terms are preferred. Correspondence may be in English. References.

24625—A company in India wishes to be put in touch with American manufacturers and exporters of aniline dyes and rubber goods, etc. Catalogues, quotations, etc., should be submitted. References.

24633—An agency is desired by a company in Italy for the sale of large quantities of turpentine. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

24635—An agency is desired by a firm in Italy for the sale of paraffin wax. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

24637—A company in Australia wishes to buy latest machinery for treating and crushing barytes. Full information should be submitted in regard to kind of machinery necessary, cost, to what degree of fineness machinery will crush barytes, how barytes is treated to bring same to a perfect white color, whether machinery can be put together at destination or whether it requires special engineers, and all other information regarding this industry. Quotations should be made c. i. f. Zeehan Tasmania. Payment will be made by cash against documents. References.

24643—A member of a commercial organization in the Netherlands wishes to be placed in communication with lubricating oil refineries in the United States.

24646—The directors of economic affairs of a foreign government is in the market for laboratory apparatus, photographic accessories, combustibles, explosives, surgical instruments, medicines, chemicals, etc. A more complete list of the goods desired and full information in regard to terms, etc., may be obtained from the bureau or its district offices.

24648—An agency is desired by a company in Italy for the sale of rosins. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

24651—A firm in Italy desires to purchase saltpeter, naphthalin, carbonate of ammonia, logwood and logwood extract, patinson magnesia, carbonate of magnesium, and crystallized soda. Quotations should be made c. i. f. destination. Correspondence should be in French or Italian. Reference.

24653—A man in India desires to purchase chemicals, drugs, patent medicines, patent foods for babies and invalids, condensed milk. He also wishes to entertain an agency proposition. Quotations should be made c. i. f. destination. Payment will be made by drafts through banks or through confirmed letter of credit. Correspondence may be in English. References.

24655—A commission merchant in France wishes to represent American manufacturers and exporters of different products especially rare minerals and ores, particularly wolfram; silicates; bauxite; graphite; high petroleum oils, coal tar for industrial heating purposes; chemical products, especially dyestuffs.

24659—The manager of a company in Japan, who is at present in the United States, wishes to be placed in communication with American manufacturers and exporters of general merchandise and all kinds of dyes and chemicals. Quotations should be made f. o. b. factory. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

24692—A commission merchant in Spain wishes to purchase and secure an agency for the sale of heavy chemicals. Quotations should be made f. o. b New York. Payment will be made by cash against documents at destination. Correspondence may be in English. References.

24703—An association in New Zealand would like to receive prices, particulars and full information from American manufacturers and exporters in regard to machinery used in the manufacture of sugar of milk, stating, if possible, the approximate fees and charges for sending an American expert to erect the machinery and instruct a New Zealand man in operation of same, etc. Quotations should be made c. i. f. destination. Payment will be made by cash against documents or by letter of credit. References.

24668—A firm in Roumania wishes to be placed in communication with American manufacturers and exporters of precision instruments for physical appliances, optical instruments, general supplies for the petroleum industry and viticulture, and equipment for hospitals.

24672—An agency is desired by a merchant in Argentina for the sale of supplies for druggists, liquor dealers, grocers, and dyers; chemical products and aniline, such as ethers, caramel, acetic acid, effervescent, orangeflower water, rose water, tartaric and citric acid; machines for making carbonated waters, soda, for bottling, putting on stoppers and caps, siphons and bottles for soda, and all machines connected with the liquor trade; and bottle caps. Correspondence should be in Spanish.

24689—A man in Spain wishes to secure an agency for the sale of carbolic acid. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York. Payment will be made by cash against shipping documents at destination. Correspondence may be in English. References.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Durex Aniline Works, Inc., Manhattan, capital $10,000. Dyes, paints and chemicals. S. E. Baer, H. M. and M. Toch, 329 West 86th Street.

Pierce & Stevens, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., capital $10,000. Manufacture wood alcohol. E. B., G. E. and A. E. Stevens, Buffalo, N. Y.

Liberty Oil and Disinfectant Co, Brooklyn, N. Y., capital $5,000. Disinfectants and germicides. M. Slavin, A. Broder, S. Margullies, 607 East 140th Street, Bronx, N. Y.

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Pedro Y. Seltzer, Inc, Manhattan; capital $5,000. Hardware, drugs and chemicals. L. Ulman, L. K. Seltzer, H. J. Sondheim, 51 Chambers street.

U. S. Patent Ink Sales Corp., Manhattan; capital $50,000. Inks, acids and paper. S. Werner, J. Mann, C. E. Ackerman, 1,562 Broadway.

Jay White Manufacturing Co., Inc., Brooklyn; capital $5,000. Drugs, chemicals and dyestuffs. M. Hillowitz, C. Jacobs, B. Rabinovitz, 396 Georgia Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The United Soap Works of New York; capital $5,000. Manufacturing laundry and toilet soaps and medicinal specialties. Herbert W. Beecher, Harriet Beecher, Ella B. Putnam.

American Chemical Products Company, St. Louis, Mo, capital $2,000, one-half paid in. Fred Berlin, F. W. Duncan and E. J. Berlin. To manufacture and deal in chemicals.

Hillman Drug Company, Mart, Tex., capital $10,000. C. C. Collom, L. W. Hillman and B. B. Trimble.

Shynoff Chemical Co., Manhattan; capital $6,000. Chemical business. P. Glass, S. Sussman, M. I. Price, 271 Broadway.

The Zimm Drug & Chemical Co., Clayton, Del, capital $3,000. Walter Keys, James S. Cobb, Clayton Del., and Reynolds Clough, Dover, Del.

H. Minchin Drug Company, Chicago, Ill., capital $10,000. Myer Rosengard, Nat M. Kahn, Anna Salmon.

Papke & Co., Manhattan; capital $3,000. Manufacturing druggist, chemist, toilet and medical supplies. Julius W. Lippelt, Martin Kruse, Charles W. Philipbar.

The Haun Drug Company, Akron, O, capital $20,000. Harvey G Haun, Edward W. Haun, Frank B. Burch, M. Grace Haun, Sadie H. Haun.

Medina Chemical Company, Chicago, Ill., capital $5,000. William E. Zimmerman, Josef Grass, Alfred Dinkelman.

The Pyrhodol & Chemical Company, Inc., Chicago, Ill., capital $50,000. Alfred Weissenbach, Sam'l. M. Come, Harry Weintraub.

Wool-Wash Products Corp., Manhattan; capital $5,000. Reclaim solids from waste liquors. F. F. Pratt, E. Kemble, B. J. Crombie, 21 Park Row.

Capital Reductions.—The Sapo Chemical Company, Toledo, O., from $50,000 to $10,000.

Authorizations.—The Congoleum Co., Inc, Pennsylvania. Capital $200,000. Coal tar products. Representative, H. E. Huelat, 230 5th ave., New York.

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Davison Chemical	34	38
Dow Chemical	240	250
do preferred	98	100
Electro Bleaching	150	275
Federal Chemical	94	95
do preferred	103	105
Freeport Texas Sulphur	670	700
Freeport Texas New w. i.	46	48
General Chemical	234	...
do preferred	116	...
Grasselli Chemical	235	245
Hooker Electro Chemical	90	...
do preferred	80	90
Kentucky Solvay	250	275
Merrimac Chemical	87	90
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	18	20
do preferred	19	22
Mulford Co., H. K.	60	65
Mutual Chemical	150	...
Niagara Alkali preferred	100	110
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	94	95
Rollin Chemical	55	75
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Smith Agricultural Chemical	...	135
Solvay Process	310	315
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